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The Literary Digest

for June 23, 1934

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Contributors to This Issue

The author of "Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties," **Francis Reed Eldridge,** has had a wide background of diplomatic and business experience in the Far East, and was chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. He now is Professor of Foreign Trade at the New York University School of Commerce, is the author of a number of books on foreign trade, most of which deal with commerce in the Far East. "Dangerous Thoughts on the Orient" is his latest book. He is forty-five, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Al Laney, who contributes "The Tennis World Watches Wimbledon," is a native of Pensacola, Florida. In his late thirties, he has worked for several New York newspapers, now lives in Paris, and has seen many important European tennis matches in the last decade.

Tho he was for some years a professional violinist, an accident forced **Ferdinand Lundberg** to choose another profession. He is thirty-two years old, and, for the last seven years had been in the financial department of the New York *Herald Tribune,* from which he has just resigned, to devote himself to writing books. His contribution this issue is "The Roosevelt Boom." Mr. Lundberg was born in Chicago.

George Trevor, author of "The Lonely Man at Merion," is a sports writer for the New York *Sun.* He was born in Cooperstown, New York, in 1892. After being graduated from Yale in 1915, he went into advertising and publicity work for eight years, worked for a time under Ivy Lee, and then went into newspaper work. He is a specialist in amateur sports.

S. J. Woolf is well known both as artist and writer. To this issue he contributes the article "William Green Tells Labor's Side of the Story," and a portrait of the Labor leader on the cover. A native of New York, fifty-four years old, Mr. Woolf was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1899, and studied at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League. His portraits and biographical sketches appear regularly in leading publications.

Where It Costs Most to Eat

It probably does not surprize any one to be told by experts of the Federal Farm Administration that New York is the most expensive city in the country in which to eat.

It seems that average prices for twenty-eight foods have been collected from fifty-one cities. And, according to the Associated Press, the analysis shows that in New York the prices are above the average on twenty-six of the foods, and above the average on twenty-four of them in Washington, D. C., Newark, New Jersey, and Scranton, Pennsylvania. Well down on the list are Atlanta, and Cleveland.

Lawsuits Always Cost You Money and Worry

Know the Law—Protect Your Rights

HAVE YOU EVER felt the need for quick, dependable, authoritative legal advice and information when a lawyer was not readily available, or for knowledge of those fundamental legal principles that insure us protection of life, liberty and property?

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Suppose, for instance, that in driving an automobile you violate a speed ordinance and injure another person, would such violation be sufficient to prove criminal intent on a charge of assault?

Do you know how a contract of marriage differs from other contracts and what are the duties of a wife, or of a husband, under the law?

Do you know what becomes of your personal property if you do not make a will? By the way, do you also know that the late Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court made one of the shortest wills ever drawn? It is a model of its kind—only 51 words—but we can all benefit by reading it.

Here's a Work That May Keep You Out of Lawsuits and Save You Thousands of Dollars

Common Legal Principles
THAT EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW

By FRANCIS W. MARSHALL, LL.B.
Member Illinois and Massachusetts Bars

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The work covers over 600 leading cases, taking up point by point, all of the questions that enter into the scope of the Common Law. It is an ideal work for the law student who desires to review the high points of law before taking a bar examination. It is indispensable to auditors, bookkeepers, and others who hope to become C. P. A.'s, to whom such a knowledge of the law as this work contains is absolutely essential.

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This work does not aim to supplant the lawyer in any way, or claim to enable a man to plead his own case in Court. On the other hand, it does cite cases that relate to marriage, personal relations, frauds, thefts and damages, wills and mortgages, checks and promissory notes, bankruptcy and other business problems that often do not require the services of a lawyer, but which every intelligent man should know for himself. Men and women lose money; they get into perplexing trouble; they are worried and harassed mentally—all because they are not familiar with simple points of law that require no great effort to learn, but which every man and woman should know to be able to protect themselves. For a business man or woman not to know a little business law is suicide. It is safe to say that no one can ever succeed or has ever succeeded in a big way in business, without a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of law.

Whom This Work Is Intended to Serve

To say that the use of this volume is confined to the layman or to the general public would be doing it an injustice. True, it is of paramount importance to every man and woman. Yet so authoritative is it that lawyers, bankers, real estate and insurance men, village and town officials, members of legislative bodies or those interested in legislative enactments will find it probably the most frequently referred to legal work in their libraries. In many localities school-teachers are now required by recent statute to instruct their pupils in our Constitutional law and in giving explanations of the laws no work could be more satisfactory than "Common Legal Principles." Law students, and particularly those about to take Bar examinations; Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates —all will find this work of unequaled value.

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest June 23, 1934

Seventy-Third Congress Makes History

Regular Session Goes Far Toward Completing the New Deal, and Its Record Is the Record of the President's Leadership

THE Democratic leader of the Senate, Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, is justifiably proud of the work done by the regular session of the Seventy-third Congress, which opened January 3.

He believes it will be "memorable for both the number and the importance of the subject matter dealt with," and he adds: "When the American people have had an opportunity to review the work of the President and that of the Congress and this Administration, they will signal to the Nation's leader as he did to the Navy, 'Well done.' "

The salute may properly be directed toward the White House, for the record of the regular session, like that of the 100-day special session which began March 9, 1933, is the record of President Roosevelt's leadership.

Acme

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, whose appointment as Under-Secretary of Agriculture was overwhelmingly confirmed

Predictions that the regular session would break away from Presidential control proved false. Congressional revolts during the past six months have been few and short-lived. The vote of fifty-three to twenty-four by which the Senate approved Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Rexford Guy Tugwell as Under-Secretary of Agriculture showed that the President had lost none of his influence with Congress since January.

A Significant Case

In more ways than one, the Tugwell case was significant. It indicated, not only the President's strength, but the weakness of the Republican opposition in Congress. Possibly it was political strategy, but few observers considered it effective strategy, which kept regular Republicans away from the Senate Agriculture Committee's hearing when Professor Tugwell appeared to be questioned on his fitness for office.

Many of them hold with Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Indiana, school superintendent, that he is an enemy of American institutions. Some of them believe, or profess to believe, that he is leader of a group which plans to drag President Roosevelt toward the extreme Left and which even thinks of him as a Kerensky to be displaced some day with a Stalin.

Yet despite their beliefs, and despite their hope of landing blows on the President by aiming them at the Professor, they left the latter severely alone at the hearing. Such feebleness in the opposition was considered serious in many quarters. It was pointed out that a powerful minority is a necessity in the American scheme of government. The Republican Party, it was said, is hardly playing a powerful part when it neglects an opportunity to grill its arch-enemy, Professor Tugwell.

"To the sincere people who really believe that there is a revolutionary conspiracy among the New Dealers, it must be disturbing that no Republican was there to fight the good fight," wrote Walter Lippmann in his syndicated newspaper column. "If, for example, I were Doctor Wirt or some one who shares his views, I should be moved to say to Senator Reed what Henry IV said to Crillon, who did not arrive in time for the battle: 'Hang yourself, brave Crillon! We fought at Arques and you were not there.' "

In the absence of regular Republicans, a few Democratic Senators opposed to the appointment questioned the Professor. They did not succeed in making him out a hot-headed revolutionary. Young, handsome, brainy and at ease, Professor Tugwell, dressed in white linen, seemed physically the coolest person in the room.

His answers were equally cool. "I do not, and never have, favored the Russian economic system," he said. He believes in the American Constitution—"Why wouldn't I believe in the Constitution? I was brought up under it"—and characterizes himself as a conservative. "By that," he said, "I mean that I want to conserve all those things in American life I grew up to respect and love and do not want to see destroyed."

To most people the Tugwell hearing was the most interesting development in the closing days of the session. But other activities of Congress during this period also deserve mention.

For one thing, Congress passed the much-mooted Silver Bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver and issue certificates against it and also declares it to be the policy of the United States to increase the silver in its monetary stocks with the ultimate objective of maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold.

Congress also adopted President Roosevelt's substitute for the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill.

The substitute measure authorizes the President to appoint mediation boards to investigate industrial controversies and to order and supervise elections among employees to determine who shall represent them in collective bargaining with employers. Its fundamental purpose is to dam the wave of strikes rising from clashing interpretations of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which permits employees to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

Completing the New Deal

Notable also in the jam toward the end of the session were the $580,000,000 bill for direct government loans to industries, the huge deficiency bill for the assistance of drought sufferers and the relief program in general, and, finally, the housing bill to quicken the use of private capital for the construction and renovation of homes.

Subjects of the first importance occupied the session throughout. By comparison with the astonishing special session of 1933, the regular session of 1934 may seem less eventful than it actually has been. A glance at its principal accomplishments will show that it went far to complete the New Deal.

The first important measure passed was

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the Gold Reserve Act. It was this which authorized the President to reduce the gold content of the dollar, manage it between 50 and 60 per cent. of its former value, nationalize the country's gold reserves and create a huge dollar-stabilization fund.

Swinging into its ground-gaining stride, Congress thereupon passed the Vinson Naval Replacement Bill authorizing the President to replace over-age fighting ships until the power of the fleet reaches the limits allowed by the Washington and London naval treaties.

Hitch-Hikers
—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

Other measures followed fast, some directed toward recovery, others toward reform, still others toward both objectives. Among those whose effects were primarily domestic rather than international were the **following:**

Many Measures Passed

The Income Tax Bill, written to close up loopholes through which many large taxpayers had been dodging and to increase Federal revenues by perhaps $300,000,000 a year.

The Bankhead Bill, which, at the request of the cotton growers themselves, introduced compulsory rather than voluntary government control over the production of their staple.

The Stock Market Bill, which liberalizes the 1933 Truth-in-Securities Act and limits speculation and manipulative practises on the securities exchanges.

The Sugar Bill, which fixes the permissible production of domestic sugar beets and sugar cane and allots part of the American market among Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the Virgin Islands.

A surprizingly large number of measures passed in the regular session were of the first consequence to foreign countries as well as to the United States. Among these were:

The new Cuban-American Treaty, by which this country renounces its right of intervention in Cuba to maintain a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

The Arms Embargo, outlawing the sale of weapons of war to Bolivia and Paraguay.

The Philippine Independence Bill, intended to make the Islands independent of American control within ten or twelve years.

The Johnson Bill, which forbids Americans to loan money to any foreign nation "in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States." It was this measure that precipitated Britain's decision to suspend payments on her war debt. Italy followed Britain's lead, France had already defaulted, and on June 15, when the instalments were due, only Finland paid up.

The Tariff Bill, which enables the President to conclude trade agreements with foreign governments and to raise or lower customs duties by as much as 50 per cent.

In negotiating such trade agreements, he will presumably be influenced by the figures of George N. Peek, his special adviser on foreign trade. Mr. Peek reports that, during the past thirty-eight years, "the trend in our international trade has been cumulatively disadvantageous to us," resulting in a net increase in the debt owing to us of $22,645,000,000.

He does not describe in detail, tho he does take into consideration, the amounts which American tourists spend abroad. A Department of Commerce bulletin, published last year, however, pointed out that these expenditures amounted to $446,000,000 in 1932 and to $821,000,000 at their peak in 1929. The largest part of the sum is spent in Europe.

On only two measures of the first consequence did the regular session of Congress kick over the Administration traces. The Senate rejected the St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty with Canada and both houses overrode the President's veto of a bill to increase veterans' benefits and Federal officeholders' salaries.

Republicans in Congress demonstrated their lack of strong leadership and direction on the veterans' bill precisely as they did on the Tugwell appointment. Many members of their party were dismayed when they wrecked a Republican election issue, that of economy in government, by supporting increased veterans' benefits almost to a man.

In contrast to this feebleness and fumbling, President Roosevelt's handling of the huge Democratic majority in Congress has been masterly. How the people have responded to his daring and decisiveness this week's returns in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll clearly show. More than 62 per cent. of those responding indorse the New Deal "on the whole." Only one of the six States which went for Hoover in 1932 returns a majority against the President. Not a single college is listed as against his policies.

Thus, in a letter to West Virginians celebrating NIRA's fixed anniversary June 16, President Roosevelt felt justified in saying that "fear of disaster has given way to faith in united action."

To some extent, the President's popularity with the country may explain why the regular session of Congress has followed his leadership so faithfully, for Congressmen tend to know what their constituents think and to act accordingly. But the President's statesmanship, his understanding of the human factor in relations with Congress, and his consideration of Congressional feelings are explanations also.

Press Comment

It is a tradition of newspaper editorial pages, during the closing days of a session, to urge Congress not to stand upon the order of its going but go at once. Many followed the tradition this year.

A few papers, however, urged Congress not to be too hasty about adjournment. Among them was the New York *World-Telegram*, which, demanding additional social legislation, declared that Congressmen "have done some splendid and courageous things this session. But outside of providing for the bare necessities of relief, the measures they have passed chiefly have been to make savings, investments, and other property more secure."

As his first Congress passes from the scene, wrote Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the President, armed with more power than any executive of a great democracy ever had, is left to wage the final battles in the long war for recovery. His success is not yet assured, altho he expects it. . . . The President and his key men appear to have every confidence that the campaign and the war will be won through moderate and constructive use of the vast powers Congress has delegated to the Executive."

Thanks to That "New Deal"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

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Roosevelt Lead Grows As Poll Tops Million Votes

Business Men, Physicians, and Clergy Vote Approval of President's Policies—Ballots in Main Poll Total 1,169,827—New Deal Wins Majorities in Fourteen Colleges

INTEREST mounts throughout the country as the ballots pile up in THE LITERARY DIGEST Poll on Roosevelt's policies. The decision of 1,169,827 American citizens on their President's acts and policies are now reported. The ratio of "Yes" ballots continues to climb as the Western votes roll in. Sixty-two and twenty-one one-hundreths per cent. of the total votes now approve the New Deal policies "on the whole"—an increase of 1.12 per cent. over the last report and an increase of 4.89 per cent. over Roosevelt's percentage of the popular vote in the Presidential election of 1932.

The New Deal has lost ground in thirty-three States since the last report. However, in most cases the losses were so small as to be negligible. Those fractional losses may be regarded as leveling rather than as a significant reversal. There is an apt comparison: Shake a bucket into which sand has been poured and the peak will be lowered but there will be still the same amount of sand in the bucket. The States that show an increase over last week are in general those farthest from Poll Headquarters in New York City. Mailing times and distance have made totals for those States mount slowly. Their returns reflect the same early increases evident in the nearer Eastern and Mid-Western States.

Poll in Home Stretch

The final scheduled report in THE LITERARY DIGEST poll is only two weeks away. Now well into the home stretch, the poll shows but nine "marginal" States that give the New Deal less than a 5 per cent. edge on the opposition: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, South Dakota, and New Hampshire. Vermont is still the only State in which the "Noes" have outnumbered the "Yes" ballots. The edge there is only 2.38 per cent. for those who have registered disapproval of the New Deal "on the whole."

Further analysis—based on replies to the question: "How did you vote in 1932?"—of the ballots returned from those ten "marginal" States indicates growing strength for Roosevelt. The President has lost some of his supporters in those States since 1932, but he has won over appreciably more of the voters who supported Hoover in 1932. The New Deal shows a net gain in nine of the ten "marginal States," and a net loss of less than 4 per cent. in South Dakota.

Considering all forty-eight States, this week's report on THE LITERARY DIGEST poll indicates that Roosevelt's New Deal has won over 35.41 per cent. of Hoover's 1932 supporters, while it has lost only 18.38 per cent of its own support. And of the six States that Hoover carried in 1932, Vermont is still the only one that has returned a majority of disapproving "No" ballots in THE LITERARY DIGEST poll. Of the fifteen States that gave Roosevelt less than 55 per cent. of their popular vote in 1932, only six now fall in the list of "marginal" States in the DIGEST poll: Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Last week, bankers in thirty-one States turned in majorities opposing the New Deal in the first of the special polls that THE LITERARY DIGEST is conducting to

(Continued on page 38)

Sixth Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	YES In Support of Roosevelt Policies	NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Now Vote No	Now Vote Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Now Vote No	Now Vote Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Now Vote No	Now Vote Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Now Vote No	Now Vote Total
Alabama	8,483	6,960	1,523	6,213	897	7,110	332	478	810	64	23	87	351	125	476
Arizona	2,042	1,361	681	983	245	1,228	306	400	706	36	19	55	36	17	53
Arkansas	5,875	4,431	1,444	4,078	727	4,805	196	567	763	30	42	72	127	108	235
California	86,099	60,630	25,469	40,043	6,008	46,051	16,486	17,788	34,274	2,422	663	3,085	1,679	1,010	2,689
Colorado	14,272	7,851	6,421	5,496	1,591	7,087	1,806	4,410	6,216	358	173	531	191	247	438
Connecticut	20,336	11,636	8,700	7,173	1,488	8,661	3,557	6,828	10,385	582	102	684	324	282	606
Delaware	2,474	1,429	1,045	1,013	172	1,185	332	822	1,154	45	15	60	39	36	75
Dist. of Columbia	5,059	2,916	2,143	814	275	1,089	201	431	632	54	36	90	1,847	1,401	3,248
Florida	8,344	6,223	2,121	5,070	865	5,935	789	1,030	1,819	59	24	83	305	202	507
Georgia	10,592	8,947	1,645	7,853	936	8,789	393	460	853	74	30	104	627	219	846
Idaho	3,407	1,943	1,464	1,401	377	1,778	450	973	1,423	39	48	87	53	66	119
Illinois	95,770	51,422	44,348	35,128	12,015	47,143	12,529	30,032	42,561	2,437	733	3,170	1,328	1,568	2,896
Indiana	37,551	19,899	17,652	15,424	4,530	19,954	3,604	12,151	15,755	477	296	773	394	675	1,069
Iowa	24,069	12,626	11,443	9,398	3,021	12,419	2,582	7,741	10,323	306	201	507	340	480	820
Kansas	22,387	11,504	10,883	8,431	2,724	11,155	2,423	7,295	9,718	302	213	515	348	651	999
Kentucky	15,009	10,227	4,782	8,495	1,729	10,224	1,255	2,651	3,906	172	97	269	305	305	610
Louisiana	6,342	4,881	1,461	4,215	970	5,185	419	373	792	41	21	62	206	97	303
Maine	12,216	6,680	5,536	4,513	866	5,379	1,842	4,420	6,262	152	53	205	173	197	370
Maryland	14,377	8,991	5,386	6,851	1,925	8,776	1,367	2,974	4,341	350	123	473	423	364	787
Massachusetts	54,003	29,046	24,957	16,861	4,244	21,105	10,075	19,624	29,699	1,316	380	1,696	794	709	1,503
Michigan	38,906	23,859	15,047	14,852	3,585	18,437	7,402	10,565	17,967	1,036	367	1,403	569	530	1,099
Minnesota	30,526	19,344	11,182	13,689	3,117	16,806	4,682	7,410	12,092	582	280	862	391	375	766
Mississippi	4,919	4,170	749	3,933	531	4,464	105	130	235	13	16	29	119	72	191
Missouri	43,455	27,859	15,596	22,230	4,715	26,945	4,370	9,869	14,239	672	311	983	587	701	1,288
Montana	3,764	2,421	1,343	1,671	340	2,011	630	925	1,555	72	38	110	48	40	88
Nebraska	16,178	8,855	7,323	6,864	2,199	9,063	1,616	4,625	6,241	169	128	297	206	371	577
Nevada	918	633	285	484	98	582	127	165	292	3	7	10	19	15	34
New Hampshire	5,989	3,156	2,833	2,014	463	2,477	991	2,244	3,235	73	34	107	78	92	170
New Jersey	48,891	28,290	20,601	17,157	3,998	21,155	8,906	15,669	24,575	1,525	362	1,887	702	572	1,274
New Mexico	1,496	966	530	733	150	883	193	352	545	11	13	24	29	15	44
New York	153,312	92,479	60,833	62,318	15,329	77,647	21,975	41,554	63,529	5,056	1,606	6,662	3,130	2,344	5,474
North Carolina	11,424	8,877	2,547	7,836	981	8,817	562	1,313	1,875	142	55	197	337	198	535
North Dakota	3,975	2,441	1,534	1,751	498	2,249	590	961	1,551	36	33	69	64	42	106
Ohio	74,834	45,734	29,100	29,727	7,692	37,419	12,864	19,626	32,490	1,928	588	2,516	1,215	1,194	2,409
Oklahoma	13,856	9,562	4,294	7,712	1,700	9,412	1,510	2,256	3,766	65	56	121	275	282	557
Oregon	13,006	9,329	3,677	6,323	841	7,164	2,369	2,578	4,947	371	128	499	266	130	396
Pennsylvania	93,003	59,248	33,755	38,722	6,897	45,619	16,146	24,686	40,832	2,209	773	2,982	2,171	1,399	3,570
Rhode Island	6,937	4,106	2,831	2,735	485	3,220	1,156	2,212	3,368	122	32	154	93	102	195
South Carolina	4,580	3,905	675	3,599	476	4,075	55	74	129	34	20	54	217	105	322
South Dakota	6,220	3,205	3,015	2,461	991	3,452	612	1,850	2,462	58	79	137	74	95	169
Tennessee	14,344	10,454	3,890	8,818	1,427	10,245	894	2,038	2,932	170	93	263	572	332	904
Texas	32,812	26,047	6,765	22,646	3,779	26,425	2,100	2,442	4,542	287	170	457	1,014	374	1,388
Utah	4,862	3,523	1,339	2,484	427	2,911	881	841	1,722	95	31	126	63	40	103
Vermont	4,193	1,997	2,196	1,358	332	1,690	520	1,740	2,260	60	26	86	59	98	157
Virginia	13,787	9,339	4,448	7,870	1,704	9,574	818	2,331	3,149	189	112	301	462	301	763
Washington	21,867	14,328	7,539	10,211	2,025	12,236	3,265	5,003	8,268	472	241	713	380	270	650
West Virginia	10,144	6,571	3,573	5,334	900	6,234	1,009	2,457	3,466	93	44	137	135	172	307
Wisconsin	28,853	18,554	10,299	13,590	3,246	16,836	3,782	6,219	10,001	788	400	1,188	394	434	828
Wyoming	2,107	1,251	856	906	216	1,122	263	594	857	44	10	54	38	36	74
State Unknown	11,962	7,594	4,368	5,706	1,281	6,987	1,406	2,718	4,124	163	76	239	319	293	612
Totals	1,169,827	727,700	442,127	515,187	116,028	631,215	162,743	296,895	459,638	25,854	9,421	35,275	23,916	19,783	43,699

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Removal of Army Air Corps Chief Demanded

House Committee Report Attacks Method of Air-Plane Purchase and "Lack of Preparation" for Handling Air-Mail

In a report made public Sunday, an investigating committee of the House of Representatives bluntly declared that "before any substantial progress in the upbuilding of the morale and the material of the Army Air Corps can be attained, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois must be relieved from his position as Chief. . . . We unanimously recommend that the Secretary of War take such action without delay."

The committee's investigation has already lasted for four months and will be continued during the summer. Its report was signed by four Democrats, three Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite.

The committeemen objected particularly to the purchase of air-planes by negotiation rather than after competitive bidding. "Despite the provisions of the Air Corps Act of 1926," they said, "the evidence discloses deliberate, wilful, and intentional violations of the law by the Chief of the Air Corps, aided and abetted by the assistants in charge of procurement." The negotiation method of purchase, they held, was built up by "the simple means of flouting the law repeatedly with impunity."

But their report did not stop there. As the Associated Press summed up its charges, it "accused the General of 'dishonesty,' 'gross misconduct,' 'inefficiency,' 'inaccuracy,' 'unreliability,' 'incompetency' and 'mismanagement.'"

It intimated plainly that the Air Corps is in not fit condition to perform its principal function as it should. "The details of national defense being confidential," it said, "we deem it inadvisable to present a detailed discussion of the present inefficient status of the Air Corps as to equipment, management and personnel. However, we feel that the situation is such as to merit the concern of those most vitally interested and charged with the prime duty of national defense."

One of the most stinging of the many indictments in the report related to the temporary transportation of the air-mail by the Army. General Foulois, the committee said, was "quite certain" the Army could handle the job with ten days' preparation. Yet, it added, "testimony before the committee showed the total lack of preparation made by the Chief and the Assistant Chief of the Air Corps for the welfare of the personnel engaged in the carrying of the mail."

The General, the committee declared, testified that Army pilots had from thirty to sixty hours of night flying experience when records showed that some of those who crashed had far less.

General Foulois, as Russell Owen recently pointed out in an article for the New York *Times*, "is probably the world's oldest living aviator and certainly he is the only one still flying of those who were in the air when he began."

"His first flying was in the first dirigible balloon purchased by the Government," this author continues. "In 1909, a year after he had started, he was assigned to take flying instructions from the Wright brothers, and with Orville Wright flew on the first cross-country flight ever made in this country, ten miles, at 600 feet altitude, and at a speed of forty-two miles an hour—all records. . . . Foulois put wheels on air-planes, and installed the first air-plane radio."

Mr. Owen gave this picture of him: "His face is knobby, with bumps in odd places, and his eyes are steady and cool, except when he smiles. Talking with Foulois is somewhat difficult because of the gimlet-like way in which those eyes bore into you and hold your attention."

In his answer to the House committee's report the General said: "I have no fear of the ultimate outcome of any fair and impartial investigation of my acts, or my service in connection with my administration of the Army Air Corps. . . . I consider that the accusations above quoted are most unfair and unjust and I am ready and willing at any time to meet my accusers in open court."

Terrorism in Cuba

A bomb hidden under the stairway in the large dining-room of his host, Captain Rafael de la Paz, a member of his cabinet, exploded and slightly injured President Carlos Mendieta, of Cuba, killed one member of the party and seriously injured six others in Havana on Friday, June 15. Shortly after the explosion President Mendieta signed a drastic public order governing the possession of firearms and explosives, and the sale of such articles.

Terroristic activities in Cuba in the last week were intensified on Sunday when 50,000 marchers of the A.B.C. organization, a quasi-Fascist political group, swinging up the Prado, Havana, were fired upon by extremists armed with sub-machine-guns and rifles, killing ten and wounding sixty. Women and children screamed and fled as the attackers opened fire. The marchers gathered round their flags and returned the attack with pistol shots until their foes fled.

With renewed enthusiasm the ranks were formed and the members continued the parade to the statue of José Marti, Cuban independence hero, in Central Park. Following the shooting an A.B.C. group roaming the city caught an automobile with the suspected attackers and opened fire on them, burning, according to reports, the four occupants of the car. The city of Havana was patrolled by armed troops, equipped with machine-guns and tear-gas bombs, but the total deaths reached fourteen in Sunday's rioting.

Why the Steel Strike Was Postponed

"As a miner, speaking to steel workers," deadly serious, clenched fist upraised in emphatic gestures, William Green stood before the two hundred perspiring delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in Pittsburgh last week and told them not to strike. There were dissenting murmurs, but when the worst came the delegates unanimously obeyed the President of the American Federation of Labor because he had offered them a practical substitute for the mediation plan their committee had so scornfully rejected at Washington a few days before.

Besides, with the announced strike date only a few hours away, there were doubts in many delegates' minds about the wisdom of precipitate action. No one could tell how many really would obey the strike call. Few union men took seriously the steel executives' contention that recent company-union ballotings proved that 85 per cent. of the steel workers were against a strike. But they realized that their union, despite recent rapid growth, could claim a none-too-large proportion of the steel workers—and the corporation heads knew it. They were quite aware, in the words of the New York *Times* correspondent, Louis Stark, that they faced the "danger of having their union front crushed for another decade by a combination of company unions, strike-breakers, deputy sheriffs and bullets." They were determined as ever to fight for certain demands made in that strike-calling April Convention—especially the demand for union recognition.

Mr. Green's plan for the steel industry was not unlike President Roosevelt's plan which was passed by the Congress as a substitute for the Wagner Bill. The Green plan called for a board of three, appointed by the President, to hear complaints, to mediate, to arbitrate on request, to arrange for collective bargaining at the instance of any duly-selected employees' representative, to hold and supervise elections and recognize representatives selected by the majority as representatives of all the workers in any plant; and finally to settle any question unsolvable by collective bargaining. This plan the delegates agreed to offer with the guaranty that, if accepted, there would be no strike. In the meantime, while Mr. Green and the A.A. leaders were trying to secure acceptance of the plan by the steel executives, with the President's help, the strike call would be held in abeyance.

The labor compromise bill, which Congress passed, gives the President authority to establish mediation boards through all industry, to empower those boards to hold elections to determine representation in collective bargaining and to clothe the boards with penal powers to enforce their edicts. Its life is limited to one year.

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William Green Tells Labor's Side of the Story

Altho Essentially the Working Man, American Federation of Labor's Head Is Conciliatory and Believes Advantages May Be Gained Around Council-Table

By S. J. Woolf

THE strikes which have been occurring throughout the country have raised the question as to Labor's attitude toward the New Deal. Employers declare that the NRA, with its code provisions for maximum hours, minimum rates, and the right of collective bargaining, has favored Labor. According to them, the workers are taking advantage of the situation, and demanding more than they justly are entitled to.

Labor, on its side, has another story to tell. Sitting in a small room, in an out-of-the-way hotel in New York, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, presented his side of the case as he posed for a drawing.

A broad-chested, square-shouldered man, he is the embodiment of physical force. His well-shaped head, with its determined jaw, emphasizes this impression. His voice, however, is soft, his manner persuasive. Like most self-educated men, he speaks slowly, choosing the exact word to express his thoughts. His carefully-brushed hair, and his neatly-pressed store clothes, are in distinct contrast to the rumpled raven locks and the creased suit of the fiery-tongued John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers. Conciliatory, rather than explosive, he believes that more advantages may be gained around a council-table than from strife.

Essentially Working Man

He has, however, neither the suavity, nor the polish, of old Samuel Gompers, the founder of the Federation and his predecessor as President. Nor has he the personality of the little bald-headed, spectacled leader. Green remains essentially the working man. Gompers, having won a place in the sun for Labor, discarded the apron of a cigar maker, and hobnobbed with the mighty. Green never has cultivated the politically great. Moreover, he consistently has refused to aline the Federation with any party. He has preferred to have the unions indorse friends of Labor irrespective of their political affiliations.

The afternoon sun was sinking over the Hudson as I made my sketch of him. Its slanting rays shot between the towers of the tall buildings, and, as they struck his head, accentuated the strong markings of his face. They touched his powerful hands, and made them seem more ruddy than they were, and they disclosed powder marks made years ago when he was working in the mines.

Speaking quietly in this hotel room was the spokesman for the thousands of toilers who on the streets below were on their way to their homes. In his keeping are the destinies of millions of workers throughout the country. As he talked, it was impossible not to sense the responsibility which he felt, not to appreciate his sincerity and earnestness.

© International

William Green believes that the constructive leadership in the worlds of business and Labor should cooperate to aid the recovery movement

"Labor has been accused of being unreasonable," he said when I mentioned the strikes, "but I honestly do not think that the public at large is fully aware of all the facts in the case. People have the impression that labor is much better off than it ever was. They believe that men working fewer hours than ever before are receiving higher wages. Accordingly, they declare that the worker is not playing his part in the general recovery program.

"Labor stands back of the NRA. It approves of it, altho it has not received the great benefits which many think it has. Labor showed its willingness to cooperate in any program which it felt might improve conditions, even if, by doing so, it had to stand most of the cost. Do you remember how it entered, heart and soul, into the 'Share-the-Work' project a couple of years ago? The man who was getting but little more than enough to live upon was willing to give up some to the fellow who had no work at all.

"Labor is willing to make sacrifices, but it does not want to be misjudged.

"Remember I do not put the blame for the strikes altogether upon Industry. Labor often fails to stop, look, and listen. It neglects to utilize the available machinery which has been set up to settle differences between employers and employees. Sometimes it goes off half-cocked, without first finding out if there are not some means of adjusting these differences amicably."

He leaned back in his chair, and his knotted hand rubbed his chin. He hesitated for a minute, then continued:

"I do not, however, regard the strikes as altogether bad signs. In fact, they are sure evidences of recovery. When a man is very sick, he objects to nothing; as soon as he begins to get better, he becomes cranky. If you look back on our history, you will notice that after every period of depression there have been evidences of unrest. I would call them growing pains, and they show that conditions are improving.

"Disregarding the CWA workers entirely, there undoubtedly is more employment than there was a year ago. The 'forgotten man' has been remembered. Those at the bottom of our social ladder are, for the most part, better off than they were.

"But among the great classes of semi-skilled, and skilled, workers, there is no decided improvement. Most of the codes do not provide a wage rate for them. The result is that their working hours have been shortened, and with this reduction in hours has gone a reduction in wages.

Wants Its Just Share

"Labor was willing to take a cut when things were very bad, and when doing so meant giving another man work. But look at the reports of the large corporations. The first quarter of 1934 showed that among over five hundred of them, one hundred and thirty-seven had resumed dividends, one hundred and three had increased them and one hundred and thirty-two paid extra dividends. At the same time, the workers are not profiting at all from the increase in business. Moreover, already, the old story of bonuses to the officers of stock companies is once more coming to the front.

"Labor only wants its just share. That is all it asks. Instead of getting it, through the changes in piece-rates, through an increased stretch-out, and through a reclassification of the more skilled occupations, the wages in the higher brackets are steadily drifting downwards, towards the minimum wages specified in the codes.

"All the papers stress the strikes. Not much is said of the fact that, as recovery

(Continued on page 31)

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Topics of the Day

That Indian Rope-Trick: Another Sea - Serpent? Centuries old, but still going strong, the Indian rope-trick pops back into the news. A British psychiatrist offers to perform it in the Royal Albert Hall, London, for $275,000. He says he needs that amount because it would be necessary to heat the hall to tropic temperature and to import Yogis and special sand from India. "Ridiculous," declares Joseph Dunninger, American "mentalist." Indoors, he adds, it is comparatively simple. But doing it outdoors, under the open sky, and in broad daylight, as the Yogis are supposed to do, is another matter.

In this outdoor trick, it hardly is necessary to say, a rope is thrown into the air, remains upright without apparent support, and is climbed by a boy, who disappears, reappearing at the magician's pleasure. One explanation is that it is done by mass hypnotism, but there is no lack of other explanations.

There is, however, an extraordinary lack of persons who actually have seen it. Nearly every one seems to have a friend whose father's cousin has watched Yogis do it times without number, but somehow no one has seen it himself. Miraculously, the prizes which have been posted for its performance, most recently by the British society known as the Magic Circle, never have been won. The suspicion consequently persists that the outdoor rope-trick is an ancient, harmless, and perpetually-entertaining myth, on all fours with the sea-serpent.

* * * *

Osculatory Amenities For Oklahoma Wives A new and vigorous culture of the domestic amenities is proposed by a group of Oklahomans who have organized the Husband's Gratitude Club. In an idealistic spirit worthy of the great open spaces where men are men, they have adopted the following membership pledge:

"I solemnly pledge myself daily to embrace my wife, kiss her, and tell her I love her.

"I promise to compliment her at least once each day on some particular part of the menu she prepares.

"I promise to perform at least one kind and unexpected deed for her daily."

There is a platform to warm the cockles of every honest heart. No right-minded woman—or man—can read it without a feeling of admiration for Oklahoma's devoted husbands and of envy for Oklahoma's deserving wives—for surely they must be deserving in the highest degree to have won the guerdon of that noble pledge. These chivalrous Darbies make no demands on their Joans. They do not stipulate that the cooking should be deserving of the daily compliment, that the lady should inspire the daily Boy-Scout deed with her amiability, or that she should make herself alluring for the daily kiss, embrace, and assurance of love. No, like knights of old they assume the divinity of their conjugal Dulcineas and proclaim to all the world their belief that Oklahoma's wives are perfect. And that may be a good way of getting real service.

* * * *

The Simple Life Appeals To Former Mayor Walker It is incongruous to hear the author of "Will You Love Me in December as You Did in May?" singing with William Butler Yeats:

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

Not that former Mayor James J. Walker literally does hymn the simple life in verse; he is content with the less-lyrical medium of prose. But, established like a country squire at Dorking, England, he boasts that he rarely goes to London, that he has been in only one English night-club, that he wouldn't swap a single spring day for all the night-clubs on earth, and that sometimes he is afraid something will happen to make him return to the strenuous life. "I feel I am just beginning to live," says Jimmy.

That, of course, is pleasant, but it also is a trifle sad—rather like discovering grandmother's wedding-dress in the attic, or some other memento of things long ago, and far away. How remote it makes the glad days of the boom-time Twenties when Jimmy was the delight of tailors, the despair of dandies, and the idol of so many care-free and affluent Americans. Even his arrowy figure has thickened during the relentless Thirties. Dispatches from London say he has put on ten pounds.

* * * *

Let All Doff Hats For Superwoman Male centenarians are rare, and usually there is not much to be said about them except that they still are alive. For contrast consider the case of Dr. Marie de Goliere Davenport, of Boston, who at the age of 109 plays Chopin, Liszt, and Strauss—"her fingers sweeping over the keys with remarkable lightness"—and who likes to travel, lecture, meet people, and study philosophy. To an Associated Press writer she exclaimed:

"Bah! Why worry? Worry means wrinkles and old age."

And the spectacle in her hotel lobby of a somewhat fussy elderly woman brought from her a "Bah! there are too many old people in the world."

Gangsters Invade The Vermont Hills The first bank robbery in Vermont since 1875 woke the little village of Danville the other day from its sleep of security in the green hills. Two armed men traveling with three others in a dark sedan descended upon the Caledonia National Bank there in the early afternoon, held up the assistant cashier and three women employees and escaped with $7,660 in cash and several thousand dollars' worth of negotiable bonds.

The only consolation in the news is its reminder that there are parts of the country where the motor bandit is a rarity. For the rest it is a warning that even these blessed spots now are threatened with having to pay the price for those good roads which open them so readily to visitors from afar, good and bad.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* has found in the outrage an argument for a unified State police force with radio patrol-cars and the speedy teletype means of communication. Coupled with New England justice, which is relatively sure and swift, such provision might yet quarantine a State like Vermont from the gangster epidemic. A thousand pities, tho, that it should be needed.

* * * *

Perhaps They'll Suggest Giving It to the Indians No one ever will confuse the Darrow Review Board with the Wickersham Commission. Nor will any one ever accuse it of pussy-footing, or whitewashing, except, perhaps, by way of a pleasantry.

The first Darrow Report not only argued that small industries were oppressed under codes of fair competition but went further and held that there is no such thing as fair competition, that "all competition is savage, wolfish, and relentless, and can be nothing else." The second report, almost as pessimistic as the first, cast doubts on the fitness of General Johnson himself, declaring that "the rule of the military commander is totally unsuited to the genius, habits, traditions, or psychology of the American people."

Then, of course, there was Mr. Darrow's supplement to the first report, which argued that if the people are not to be overwhelmed by their own abundance, they must scrap their economic system in favor of "the planned use of America's resources following socialization." Like too much melodrama in a play, too much pessimism in a report tends to become more amusing than impressive. Many might chuckle, but few would be surprized if, in its third, and final, report, the Darrow Board suggested that the whole blamed country be given back to the Indians.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Katharine Cornell has just turned in what has been called the most outstanding dramatic accomplishment of recent years. She has just completed a twenty-nine-weeks' tour, with a three-play repertory, covered nearly 17,000 miles, making mostly one-night stands, played to 500,000 people, and gave 225 performances in seventy-five cities. Actress and manager both, she is the wife of a noted producer, Guthrie McClintic. Miss Cornell dresses plainly, has no special interest in clothes, wears no make-up off stage, little or no jewelry. She avoids teas, lunches, and public speeches, has large eyes, very far apart, high cheek-bones, and nearly jet black hair.

Claudius T. Murchison is the latest scholar to be added to the growing list of academic career men in Washington. For thirteen years he has been professor of applied economics at the University of North Carolina. Recently he was named Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. After leaving Wake Forest College, in 1911, with an A.B. degree, instead of embarking on a money-making career, he took a Ph.D., at Columbia University, and then joined the faculty at the University of North Carolina. Several years ago he published "King Cotton Is Sick," a thorough diagnosis highly praised by textile manufacturers.

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Mrs. Henry Howard of Newport, Rhode Island, founded and has since headed the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which collects and distributes books to ships, lightships, and lighthouses. She also is the editor of a small, neatly-bound handbook called "The Seamen's Handbook For Shore Leave." Within its covers is found the most exhaustive available information for sea-faring men, including the world's most complete list of hospitals and clinics, and such tips as "bad drinking water," "vicious conditions," "doubtful liquor." For seventeen years Mrs. Howard has kept in direct touch with more than 400 ports, and has visited and inspected many of them herself—chiefly on her husband's yacht.

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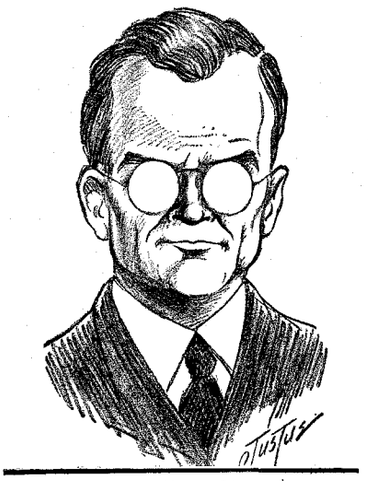
Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Roy Braxton Justus — Born in Avon, South Dakota, thirty-two years ago. Took cartooning seriously at an early age, adorning the village drug-store windows with war cartoons. Attended Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa. Free lanced advertising art, then took a job with the Sioux City *Tribune* as staff artist.

Watched at close range a session of the Sixty-ninth Congress while syndicating cartoons to Iowa weeklies. Was affiliated with the Associated Press in New York and then returned to the Sioux City *Tribune*.

Married. No children. Only hobby—reading. Chief sport—political arguments. Chief aversion—people who take themselves too seriously.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Justus appears on page 39.*]

Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History, where he has been a bird specialist for forty-seven years, was fêted last week by his associates on his seventieth birthday and given a surprize-party. Of medium height and spry for his advanced years. Doctor Chapman, dean of American ornithologists, built up the museum's collection from a negligible one-room affair, to 700,000 specimens, which, with its many interesting exhibits, is the envy of many other museums. In addition to his museum work, Doctor Chapman edits *Bird Lore* for the Audubon Society.

Emma S. Bellamy, seventy-three years old, and a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the widow of Edward Bellamy, whose book, "Looking Backward," was regarded as visionary toward the close of the last century. Emerging from her retirement of recent years to devote herself to furthering her late husband's doctrines, she now is finding renewed stimulus from her large correspondence with Bellamy Clubs in every quarter of the globe. "Looking Backward," first published in 1887, predicted an American Utopia for the year 2000 A.D.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, who was the chief inquisitor at the recent questioning of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. He has been a member of the Senate since 1908 and has been returned for four consecutive terms. The Smiths have been South Carolina cotton-planters since 1747. This one often is referred to as "Cotton Ed." Intensely individualistic, he vigorously opposed Secretary Wallace's bill for strict control of cotton, grain, and other commodity exchanges. Born in Lynchburg, South Carolina, he will celebrate his seventieth birthday in August. He is married, and the father of two sons and two daughters, has a gray mustache, and shares with Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida the honor of being dean of Democratic Senators.

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What's the Name, Please?

Graebner—president, Concordia College (Minn.)—as if spelled *grabe'ner*, not *greebner*.

Hemmeter — president, Concordia College (N. C.) — not *hem-meat'er*, but *hem'et-er*.

Kliewer—president, Bethel College (Kansas)—as if spelled *cleaver*.

Reherd — president, Westminster College (Utah)—*h* silent (as in London); hence, as in "I *reared* a child."

Rhees — president, University of Rochester—rimes with *niece*, not with *sneeze*; *h* is silent.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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At the Observation Post

New Deal's Seeds, Planted in Fabulous Twenties, Brought Forth First Crops Before Market Crash and Now Are Being Harvested Collectively, Rather Than Individually

THE New Deal—when and how did it start? Now that Doctor Tugwell, its avatar, has so conspicuously refuted the charge that it is the product of a conspiracy to Russianize the United States, the question deserves a detached exploration.

One answers instinctively that the New Deal started with President Roosevelt's inauguration in March, 1933. But that probably is because one's mind finds it convenient to identify the transitions of history with dramatic dates, altho in reality these dates almost invariably have marked not the beginning but the culmination of a change whose inception was too gradual or prosaic to invite attention.

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Six of the original RFC directors receive their commissions (left to right): Ogden L. Mills, Paul Bestor, Farm Loan Commissioner; Harvey C. Couch, Charles G. Dawes, President of the RFC; Jesse H. Jones and Eugene Meyer

The seeds of the New Deal, as everyone will admit, were planted in the fabulous twenties. What everyone will not admit, perhaps, is that its first fruits appeared even before the stock-market crash put a period to the last chapter of rugged individualism. And it was Mr. Hoover, the prophet and champion of rugged individualism, who brought them forth.

In his campaign for the Presidency, in 1928, it will be remembered, Mr. Hoover, to win Senator Borah's support, promised him to call Congress in special session to pass legislation for the benefit of the farmer. The farmer then was the "forgotten man," as he had been since the war ended, and, with it, his swollen markets. Elaborate schemes to permit him to share in the Coolidge prosperity had withered under the frown of the Executive. With Mr. Hoover's promise the New Deal germinated.

President Hoover kept his promise. Early in 1929 he called Congress in special session. The result was the Farm Board, with a fund of $500,000,000 to finance, through cooperatives, the "orderly" marketing of farm products. This lusty infant, now deceased, was the first of the enormous progeny of bureaucratic experiments with which the Federal Government has sought, of late years, to temper rugged individualism to the shorn lamb. With it, one may argue, was born the New Deal, if not in capitals, at least in lower-case.

The stock-market collapse followed in the fall of the same year. Soon afterward Mr. Hoover summoned to Washington a large number of representative industrialists from whom he exacted a promise to maintain wages and employment. In this informal covenant it is not difficult to discern the NRA in embryo. Certainly it contradicted the laissez-faire principle of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It was, in a sense, a blanket code which, without detailed stipulations, was intended to attain the objectives later intrusted to the Blue Eagle. And for a while it did act as a brake on the disintegration of the industrial structure.

But not permanently. The pressure of tumbling prices soon reduced it to a scrap of paper, and, in turn, involved the Federal Farm Board in a disastrous attempt to peg wheat and cotton through large operations in the open market. Remember that as the Farm Board floundered ever deeper in the mire of the depression it appealed the more loudly and desperately for that reduction of crops which has been the foundation of AAA policy.

In the meantime, Mr. Hoover was pushing forward an increase of public works to offset the lack of jobs in private industry. Here, again, he was toying with a basic feature of the New Deal program. In scope it was a timid adventure compared with the operations of the PWA, but there can be no mistaking its direction, which was away from the settled tradition of permitting deflation and unemployment to run their course and toward the participation of government in righting the economic balance.

Not even Mr. Hoover seems to have been aware at the time of the significance of these departures. As late as June 15, 1931, he promised an audience in Indianapolis to lead the country out of its economic difficulties while holding fast to the doctrine of individualism.

It was a prophecy in reverse. Almost on the heels of this address came the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain and the other "sterling" countries. Gold began its flow abroad, hoarding took on alarming proportions, security prices sagged dangerously. The President wavered, for a space, then more boldly than ever resumed his march to the rescue by Federal intervention.

On October 7 he proposed, in a public statement, the formation of the National Credit Corporation and the creation, "if necessity requires," of a Finance Corporation similar to the defunct War Finance Corporation.

The National Credit Corporation, having proved inadequate to the emergency, was superseded, early in 1932, by the RFC, now an integral part of the machinery of the New Deal. At first confined to the succor of banks, insurance companies, other agencies of credit and railroads, its lending capacity was more than doubled a few months later and it was authorized to make direct loans to States and territories, to finance "self-liquidating" projects of a public or quasi-public character and to lend to "bona fide institutions" organized under State or Federal law to carry or market crops and live stock.

Soil Fertilized

The RFC was the mightiest and most important of Mr. Hoover's bureaucratic creations. There were others, such as the Home Loan Bank system. Toward the end of his term it is fair to say that for the emergency, at least, he had abandoned the notion that the individual unaided could stand against natural law; he had come to the reluctant conclusion that the occasion required a great collectivist effort in Washington.

His measures unfortunately fell short of their task. Possibly they might have succeeded had he timed them properly, or had he devised them with less regard for compromise with his inherent distaste for collectivist action. But the point is that they differed not in kind but only in degree from those which have poured from the legislative hopper since he departed from the White House and with which we associate the generic term, New Deal. They may be said to have paved the way or, if you wish, fertilized the soil, for the jungle of alphabetical bureaus which Republicans now regard officially as a menace to American civilization.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Herbert Hoover's Virtual Elimination as Possible Candidate in 1936 Seen in the Election of Henry P. Fletcher as Chairman of the Republican National Committee

WOODROW WILSON, when first nominated for the Presidency, anticipated his election in the algebraic equation: G.O.P. + T.R. = W.W. In the political realinement now taking form, the G.O.P. minus its extreme insurgents plus Democratic Right Wingers does not hope to equal F.D.R. plus Republican extremists, plus basic Democratic strength minus New Deal dissenters.

The Republican objective in November is to cut down the New Deal majorities in Congress by seventy to eighty votes. It proceeds from a conviction that there will be no stopping the New Deal if it gets a vote of confidence in the Congressional elections. So the first Republican aim is to stop it in November and the second to reverse it in 1936.

In the rush of the political developments of the last two weeks, few have realized how far the new political alinement is under way. Three of the most spectacular Republican Senators are definitely out of their old party for the first time since 1912. Should Senator Hiram Johnson return to the Senate from California, Senator Robert M. La Follette from Wisconsin and Senator Bronson M. Cutting from New Mexico, it will be as independents, the nucleus of a new balance of power in a future close division between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Keystone

Charles D. Hilles (left), leading figure at Republican National Committee meeting, and Henry P. Fletcher, the new Chairman, on another course beset with bunkers

More important, Herbert Hoover has been virtually eliminated as a possible candidate for Presidential reelection in 1936.

Ends Hoover Control

The immediate significance of the election of Henry P. Fletcher as Chairman of the Republican National Committee is that it ends the Hoover control of the Republican Party for the first time since 1928. It is incredible that there should have been any confusion on that score among the newspaper correspondents at the recent Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago.

Were it not enough to know that the control rested with the Old Guardsmen whom Mr. Hoover defeated in 1928, it should be sufficient to recall that Mr. Fletcher was no "Hoover man" when he quit the Tariff Commission for his native Pennsylvania hills. While, to be sure, Mr. Fletcher made the South American good-will tour with Mr. Hoover, it is well known in Washington that he chafed over his subsequent isolation in the Tariff Commission. After the Hoover inauguration, Mr. Fletcher dropped out of sight until he resigned and began campaigning for the prize diplomatic post, the Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James's. With Mr. Hoover it availed him nothing to organize the Pennsylvania Republican delegation in Congress to press for this appointment. The appointment went to Andrew W. Mellon, who made way for Ogden Mills to become Secretary of the Treasury, and from Mr. Hoover Mr. Fletcher received nothing—certainly not the Republican National Chairmanship.

The real boss—if that is the word—of the Republican rehabilitation meeting at Chicago was Charles D. Hilles, New York member of the National Committee. It was no fault of Mr. Hoover's that Mr. Hilles was politically alive at the end of the Hoover administration. Mr. Hoover's famous political triumvirate to handle New York State patronage was aimed directly at the veteran New Yorker who had been Taft's executive secretary and later the manager of his tragic 1912 campaign.

Notwithstanding all this, and more, the Hilles objective at Chicago was apparently not actuated by any spirit of revenge. Having started the movement which forced Everett Sanders, a Hoover man, to resign the Republican National Chairmanship, the New York member seemed to feel a responsibility for getting the party reorganized on the best possible basis. It was not possible, it appears, to accomplish at once the double objective of breaking the Hoover tie and also harmoniously electing a Western young blood for Chairman. So the latter aim was deferred.

The Republican National Committee, as it met in Chicago after more than a year under the Roosevelt New Deal, divided roughly into three groups: The Hoover Conservatives (called the Hoover "Boy Scouts," by former Senator Moses); the National Committee Conservatives (popularly denominated the "Old Guard" under Mr. Hilles), and a slight sprinkling of Liberals who stop far short of the philosophy of the Norrises or even the Borahs.

Given a split between the two Conservative groups, the Liberals might have held a balance of power and named the Chairman. The Hoover leaders saw this and made terms with the Hilles group to avoid a runaway meeting. Having eliminated Walter S. Hallanan, the forty-three-year-old West Virginia candidate for Chairman, a dashing type who would have fired the imagination of the younger generation, and having failed to induce former Gov. Walter Kohler of Wisconsin to run for the Chairmanship, the Hoover people at Chicago were glad of an opportunity to join with the Hilles group to put over Mr. Fletcher, despite his sixty-one years and lack of experience in the rough and tumble of so-called "practical politics."

The Inside Story

That is the inside story of the selection of Mr. Fletcher and the decision of the Republicans to stick to the Right in the new political alinement. To the Conservatives constituting the great majority of the meeting and cutting across the pro-Hoover and non-Hoover lines, it was an achievement to get organized on the Right side of the fence. Some of them had feared that a turn to the Left might have destroyed the Party.

Organizing the campaign is the next step. The fight is likely to be hottest in California, Wisconsin, and New Mexico where the present Republican Senators are out to win reelection by splitting the Republican and Democratic parties. The outcome may have a lot to do with the future of the Republican Party. DIOGENES.

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Payment in Kind a Partial War-Debt Solution?

Secretary Hull's Reply to the British Default Note, Followed by President's Declaration Against Total Payment in Goods, Meets Skeptical Reception in England

IN the answer to the British note of June 4, announcing suspension of war-debt payments, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said, among other things, to Sir Ronald Lindsay, Britain's Ambassador at Washington, that Great Britain might discharge her war-debt obligations to the United States through payments in kind.

The British Government's reasons for defaulting on its war debt, as recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week, were rejected by the State Department. Mr. Hull suggested payment in goods instead of gold would be considered by Washington, if the British were still ready to discharge their obligations; he also said any arrangement for payment in kind would have to have the approval of Congress.

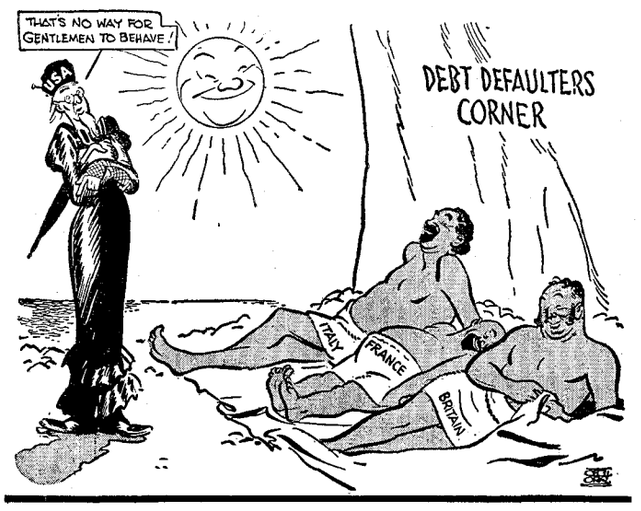
It was the first time the United States Government offered this method of meeting the debt and, according to Washington press dispatches, it was put forward in recognition of exchange difficulties inherent in cash payments.

At first Secretary Hull's proposal to Great Britain for payment in kind on her war debt was received enthusiastically by the press in London and one newspaper said that it marked the greatest step forward since the war-debt problem became acute. Mention was made of the many important commodities which the United States must buy almost exclusively abroad and it was noted that this country imports tin annually to the value of $50,000,000, of which about $20,000,000 worth comes from the United Kingdom, and rubber annually to the value of nearly $50,000,000, not to speak of Scotch whisky imports from England.

Economically Impossible

It was pointed out also that the suggested plan of payment in kind would be helpful to other debtor nations from which the United States imports goods. But on top of all the discussion came a statement by President Roosevelt to Washington correspondents in which he showed concern lest Congress and the country have the impression that a proposal had been made for payment in kind of the entire British debt. Such a procedure, it was said, would be economically impossible.

Moreover, there was no intention of opening American markets indiscriminately to foreign products as a means for aiding debtor governments to pay the United States. Only a very small payment by this method was contemplated, it was stated. The President and later Secretary Hull, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, made it clear that the United States had merely expressed its willingness to consider any proposals that might be made for payment in kind, yet held that it was not for Washington, but for the creditor to make proposals.



Free and Easy

The sun-bathing cult is expected to be more popular than ever this year

—*The Record* (Glasgow)

In foreign diplomatic circles at the national capital the view was that Secretary Hull, by his note in reply to the British note of June 4, had intended to leave the door open and to avoid the appearance of a complete deadlock with Great Britain on the debts issue.

Altho Secretary Hull wrote the American reply, it was said to represent in a very special sense President Roosevelt's views. In setting forth the American standpoint three points were made: 1. That Great Britain would not have been in default on June 15 except in respect to payments not made on her new obligations on that date, totaling $85,670,765.05. 2. That there was no connection from the American standpoint, between the British debt owed to the United States and the debts owed Great Britain by her wartime allies. 3. That the debt proposals were for Great Britain to make as the debtor, and not for the United States, the creditor.

With reference to the first point the State Department's note said that Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings had ruled that the Johnson Act applied only to the new obligations due on June 15, not to amounts accumulated prior to that date. Great Britain in her note had said that $262,000,000 all told was due on June 15 and because of the Johnson Act she was confronted with the alternative of paying all or nothing.

Meanwhile, the American suggestion of "payment in kind," within twenty-four hours after it had been made generally known, was reported to have had a reception in England which was not merely cold but positively icy. Members of Parliament, business men and economists all ridiculed the plan as impracticable. Complete indifference to it in the business community of the British capital was evidenced by the fact that rubber and tin shares and the prices of those commodities were not affected by the announcement from Washington.

The British Cabinet gave long, earnest consideration to the United States note and one American correspondent in London wrote that such was the bewilderment over it that probably a request for clarification might come. The United States Government might be asked to define exactly what it meant by "payment in kind." This informant credited to a high official of the British Treasury the following outline of the British stand: The British Government did not possess commodities which the United States might accept, that commodities were in private hands, and their purchase on an enormous scale would disorganize markets throughout the world.

German Moratorium

Additional war-debt developments appeared on June 13 when the Governments of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Rumania notified the State Department at Washington that the June 15 instalments due from them would be defaulted. Formerly a token-payer, Czechoslovakia followed Great Britain into total default because of the Johnson Act, which was seen in Prague as placing the stigma of default on sponsors of partial payments.

On the following day Germany declared a six months' moratorium on paying interest on all her foreign debts. It was reported from Berlin that transfers of payments abroad were forbidden on short-term, medium-term, and long-term debts, including the Dawes and Young Plan loans, which were granted to her by Europe, and guaranteed, as part of the effort to enable her to rehabilitate herself and pay reparations.

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Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties

New Tariff Policy Necessarily Must Impose Hardships—Certain Industries May be Eliminated, but Expansion Along Other Lines Is Likely to Result From Trade Accords

By F. R. Eldridge

THE passage of the Reciprocity Bill still leaves many problems before the Administration in respect to its foreign-trade program. The United States has treaties with twenty-six countries in which Washington guarantees unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. This means that the United States can not negotiate a trade agreement with any single country, granting lower duties on any product in exchange for similar treatment, without automatically passing these same concessions to each of these twenty-six countries. On many items this is enough to nullify the effects of the concession and render attempts toward reciprocal agreements virtually fruitless.

The only alternative would be to cancel the unconditional most-favored-nation clause in these twenty-six treaties. In most cases this can be accomplished after due notice of from six months to a year has been given. It is questionable, however, whether the United States would not lose more than it would gain by such procedure.

The truth is that this unconditional most-favored-nation clause is a two-edged sword. Without it American products lose the benefits which are given by any of these twenty-six countries to any third country. Washington soon would find American products penalized by the imposition of the highest rates in the multiple-tariff schedules which most foreign countries maintain.

Mutual Concessions

The very essence of reciprocity is a mutuality of concession. It is very difficult to arrange a perfect mutuality of concession if the concession becomes generalized automatically. This narrows the field of reciprocal tariff-lowering to a very small field of items which represent specialized production on either side. Thus if America should select wool as an item in which it would like to negotiate a reciprocal agreement with Australia, under the unconditional most-favored-nation clause in American treaties with Argentina and the Union of South Africa, the United States would have to extend the same low rate to these countries, also. Australia certainly would hesitate to grant a valuable concession in the form of lowered duties on any item of importance to American exporters if the concession Washington granted on wool also was to be enjoyed by Australia's two principal competitors for the American wool trade.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that the United States could select from the many special types of products produced in Czechoslovakia a single item, such as a certain kind of shoe, which no other country can produce to the same advantage as can Czechoslovakia. Then, in return for an equivalent reduction by Czechoslovakia in the rate on motor-cars, or a modification of the quota in America's favor, the United States, in turn, could be assured, because of American supremacy in that field, that even with the concession generalized to all countries having the unconditional most-favored-nation clause in their treaties with Czechoslovakia, none of them would be able to take the same advantage of the concession that America could.

Altho George N. Peek, as the Administration's specialist in arranging for the new reciprocal agreements, has taken steps to classify industries on the various bases of their importance to the United States in time of war—their relative efficiency, employment of labor, investment of capital, cost of production, etc., it can be seen readily that only a small segment of American industry will be affected vitally by reciprocal agreements, altho many items such as raw wool, hides and leather, manganese, soft woods and pulp, and even sugar, in which American production for domestic needs is insufficient, may be faced with a general 50 per cent. reduction in duties as a gesture towards the increase of the nation's international trade.

The duties on many of these items have long been the most bitterly contested in the whole schedule. It has been held that these duties merely have the effect of raising the price to the American consumer and that the benefit of that price increase is enjoyed only by the marginal domestic producer. Such an arrangement is held to be class legislation of the most pronounced type. If duties on such products now are lowered by only 50 per cent., by Executive Order, it is claimed that inefficient producers in this country will be affected adversely, but at the same time an increase in exports of efficiently-produced goods such as motor-cars, typewriters, cash-registers, etc., even tho they are generalized, and not confined to countries specifically favored, will more than take up the slack.

The reason for this claim hinges not upon specific arrangement, but upon the very nature of international trade. When the United States increases the value of its imports, the value of American exports of goods or services *must* increase. American exports of services, which include generally such things as services to foreign tourists in the United States, the use of foreign capital invested in the United States, or the use by foreigners of American shipping, insurance or brokerage services, scarcely are capable of great expansion. The United States can not ship gold to pay for these imports of foreign goods. Therefore, if foreigners wish to make any use of the dollar exchange they receive for their sales of commodities in this country, they must use them to purchase American goods.

Economically, the arguments in favor of such a transition from a protected, restricted, and inefficient industrialism to one based upon the widest exchange of efficiently-produced goods of all countries seem to have greatest weight at the present moment in Administration circles.

Broadly speaking, the new policy necessarily must entail some individual hardship. Certain industries in this country may be entirely eliminated, but in their place, it is held, of necessity will come expansion in certain other industries.

Only Alternative

The fact is that such a development is the only alternative to the other extreme of economic nationalism and attempted self-sufficiency which, it is contended, in the long run inevitably would lead to the impoverishment of the whole world. Each country, because of its climate, its topography, its natural resources, the character of its labor, or the extent of its domestic market, is highly proficient in the production of certain things and less proficient in the production of others. Under economic nationalism each country would become as nearly self-sufficient as possible, irrespective of its comparative advantages in the production or fabrication of goods.

Unfavorable Trade Balance

In a report to the White House on a study covering America's foreign trade for the last thirty-eight years, George N. Peek, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade, explained that during that period the nation had failed by $22,645,000,000 to balance its international accounts.

The following figures for the thirty-eight years were set down:

1. The United States sold to the world goods valued at $121,250,000,000.

2. The United States bought from the rest of the world goods valued at $84,604,000,000.

3. These transactions place the world in debt to America for goods to the amount of $36,646,000,000.

Mr. Peek analyzed the figures to show that the value of American imports of goods is less than 70 per cent. of exports and asserted that the trend "has been cumulatively disadvantageous to us."

The President had no immediate comment other than to say that the statistics were "of tremendous interest" to him.

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In Foreign Fields

Bangalore, India—Seven years ago when, in her book "Mother India," Katherine Mayo told of appalling conditions of child and maternity mortality in that country she was subjected in some quarters to harsh criticism. About a month ago Dr. J. V. Karve, health director in Mysore, presiding over baby-week celebrations, declared the mortality among children in a year was roughly seven times as high as adult mortality and three times that of infant mortality in England. One child out of every five born in India died and in some places the mortality rates were 300 to 500 per 1,000 births. Nearly 6,000 babies died daily in India, he said. As for mothers, nearly eighteen out of every 1,000 died of childbirth, which was not surprizing when one took into account the brutal treatment a woman received during and after confinement. In the United States, according to statistics of 1932—the latest figures published—the total deaths of infants less than one year old was 113,661 and the rate of mortality was given as 57.9 per 1,000 live births. Mother mortality—exclusive of South Dakota and Texas—was sixty-three per 10,000 live births. The advantages of medical skill and care show obviously in contrasting India's infant mortality rate with that of the United States.

* * *

Singapore, Straits Settlements—For the speedy completion of the naval harbor and air base at Singapore to make the British position in the Far East invulnerable Chinese workers were reported to be playing an important part. Besides 8,000 Chinese laborers it was estimated that there were about 4,000 native Malaya and 2,000 Indians engaged in this rush construction job. A Chinese contributor to the Shanghai *China Weekly Review* related that in case of emergency the primary work of the British navy would be to protect the Singapore base and the Crown Colony of Hongkong. If Japan invaded North China, he wrote, the British naval forces would immediately strengthen their position in South China. In the event of possible disturbance in the Far East British naval forces in the South Seas would establish close relations with the Dutch naval forces in the East Indies. By the end of the present year, it was predicted, the British Government would have expended more than £7,000,000 on the Singapore base, leaving £4,000,000 to complete the work.

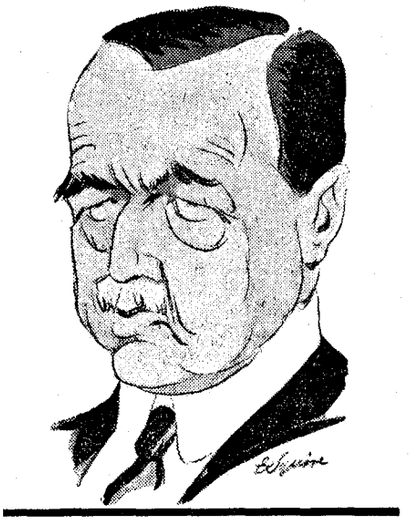
* * *

Nanking, China—Prey of the war-lords and victim of provincial and local officials, the Chinese farmer has long been China's "forgotten man." But now a national convention has been called to provide relief from excessive taxation. In some places taxes have been paid twenty-seven years ahead. The larger part of the revenues has gone to the support of local armies.

Disarmament Takes a Holiday

Groups Named to Study Security Pacts, Air Bombing, Arms Traffic, and Treaty Guaranties as Geneva Sessions Close Till Fall

At the last meeting of the General Commission of the World Disarmament Conference until October, committees were appointed to study four problems: proposed European security pacts, aerial bombardment, the arms traffic, and guaranties for execution of a possible arms treaty. Work toward agreement on a future treaty, according to Geneva dispatches, was left to the governments whose dictators or Foreign Ministers already have agreed to exchange a series of State visits. "If the governments showed themselves to be too slow," said



News Chronicle (London)

Arthur Henderson

Arthur Henderson, British President of the Conference, he would call together the Conference Steering Committee.

Appointed as Chairman of the Committee on Guaranties of Treaty Execution was Prof. Maurice Bourquin of Belgium. The Aerial Committee is headed by Salvador de Madariaga of Spain; the Committee on Arms Traffic by Harald Scavenius of Denmark, and the Committee on European Security by Nicolas Politis of Greece. The United States, which is a member of all the committees except that on European security, will be represented by Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, when they meet.

As viewed by correspondents on the spot, the adjournment of the Conference left the situation unchanged after weeks of oratory, except that Great Britain, Italy, and Poland, aided by the United States, have delayed the pact of mutual assistance which was urged by the Franco-Soviet group. There were two blocs in the Conference, wrote John T. Whitaker of the New York *Herald Tribune*. One was so anxious to give Germany equal strength that it asked no questions as to how Germany might use her strength. The other was so afraid that Germany would misuse her strength that it fought to keep her weak. Thus, the Anglo-Saxons refused all security, and the Franco-Russians refused all disarmament.

At the same time Europe was reported never to have been more disunited, or more discordant politically, and never, even in 1914, has she faced a period of greater peril than now, twenty years after the start of the "war to end war." Altho admitting that he found distinct signs of economic improvement in many spots, Frederick T. Birchall, in a message to the New York *Times*, said that in every country except three, disunion and uncertainty were the prevailing notes. Those countries are the three principal dictatorships. Russia was said to be emerging from the shadows and stabilizing into cohesion and union. Italy has accepted her dictatorship and apparently has grown to like it. As to Germany, there all wills and opinions have been beaten and welded into one, "to achieve something unspecified, and greatly feared everywhere but in Germany."

Germany Seeking Friends

Two men whose word governs populations of more than 100,000,000, and who to a large extent hold the destinies of Europe in their hands, talked together for the first time when Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Adolph Hitler of Germany met at Venice on June 14.

The meetings of the two dictators were surrounded by an air of secrecy under the dominating rôle of the Italian leader whose Fascist party was the forerunner of German Naziism. According to Arnaldo Cortesi, writing from Venice to the New York *Times*, agreement was reached on three issues: Austrian independence must be maintained at all costs and Germany and Italy will do whatever lies in their power to restore tranquillity in the republic; Germany will reenter the League of Nations if her demand for arms parity rights is satisfied; the tendency should be toward general treaties, not toward limited pacts which encourage the formation of opposing factions.

Addressing an enthusiastic audience in St. Mark's Square, Premier Mussolini said: "Chancellor Hitler and I have not met to remake the map of the world. We have not met to add new reasons for unrest to the many that already threaten the future of our civilization. We have met to attempt to dispel the dark clouds which hang so heavily over the European horizon."

On his return to Berlin, Chancellor Hitler, before a cheering audience of the Thuringian Party Convention Sunday night, reaffirmed Germany's determination to build up her armed strength as one means for preserving peace in Europe. "We must be so strong that all others will lose their intention of attacking us," he declared.

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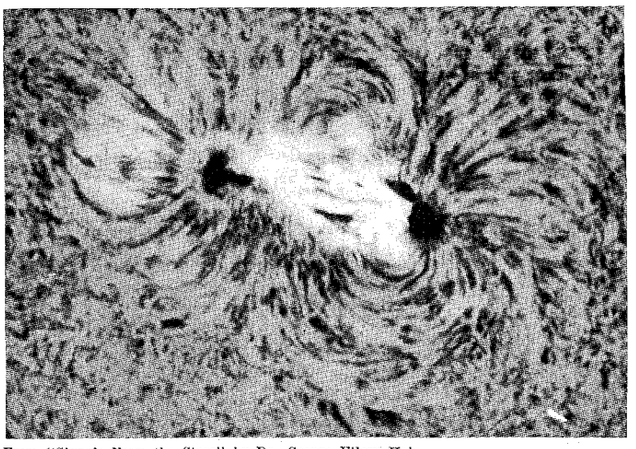
Did Increase in Solar Heat Produce Ice Age?

British and American Meteorologists Elaborate Theory Which May Account for Great Glacial Invasions in the Past, as Well as Weather Anomalies of the Present

THAT nearest of variable stars, the sun, long has been suspected of intimate connection with weather changes on the earth. All of the heat received by the earth comes from that source; hence it seems likely that variations in the output of solar radiation would produce similar variations in the warmth of the earth. Characteristic weather changes ought to follow according to some simple and regular pattern.

The simple pattern, however, so far has not been discovered. The sun goes through a cycle of variable energy output of eleven years' duration, or twenty-two years if the reversed magnetic polarity of the sun-spots is taken into account. Why is it that the weather does not repeat itself similarly every eleven or twenty-two years, if there is such a simple relationship between solar phenomena and meteorological conditions?



From "Signals From the Stars" by Dr. George Ellery Hale
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One cause of solar heat variation—a large double sun-spot showing cyclonic structure of hot hydrogen clouds surrounding it

Because, the eminent British meteorologist, Dr. G. C. Simpson, explained recently before the Royal Meteorological Society in London, conditions on the earth with regard to the distribution and utilization of heat are in a finely-balanced condition. Changes in the amount of heat received from the sun do not necessarily result in a direct increase in the heat of the earth. Rather, the reverse may be true.

Not Paradoxical

Briefly, Doctor Simpson asserted, the effect of an increase in solar radiation intercepted by the earth is a negligibly small increase in the temperature of the earth, but a large acceleration in the rate of evaporation from lakes and oceans; hence a great increase in cloudiness and precipitation.

Now the precipitation in the regions near the poles and in high altitudes will be mostly in the form of snow. Glaciers therefore will form and grow, as long as more ice accumulates than can be melted. If the solar output increases still more, however, the ice thus accumulated will disappear, and the glaciation will come to an end.

If, at this stage, the heat received from the sun begins to diminish, the glaciers will appear a second time, and will grow until the temperature has dropped below a certain critical level, at which point the climate will become again as it is at present. Thus, if the solar heat were to go through two long-time periods of variation, increasing a total of approximately 40 per cent. each time and returning, at the end of each cycle, to the radiation output of the present, the weather on earth would go through these successive stages: a glacial period; a warm, wet, interglacial era; another glaciation; a long, cold, interglacial period; a third glaciation; a second warm, wet, interglacial hiatus, and a fourth glacial age, closing with a climate such as at present.

This, Doctor Simpson maintains, actually was the history of the last series of glaciations of the Northern Hemisphere, which ended with the termination of the most recent ice invasion, approximately 30,000 years ago. It was caused, he believes, by two long-period variations in the amount of heat received from the sun, accounted for on the theory that the sun is a long-term variable star, such as are many others known to astronomers.

There is one major difficulty with this theory. It would appear to require the North Pole to be the center of glaciation, tho the evidence points to Greenland. This may be explained, Doctor Simpson believes, by the fact that the Atlantic Ocean is open to the Arctic, whereas the Pacific is not. When the glaciation started, the Arctic Ocean became filled with floating ice which found an outlet into the Atlantic. This chilled the continents on both sides of that ocean, and brought the center of greatest cold southward with it.

But what about the short-term variations in weather, such as we experience daily? An answer recently has been formulated, tentatively, at least, by H. Helm Clayton, editor of *World Weather Records* for the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Clayton's explanation is similar to that of Doctor Simpson, except that it deals with the short period variations in solar heat due to the sun-spot cycles.

Weather, he pointed out, radiates from certain "centers" on the earth's surface. These are areas where changes in pressure, temperature, and rainfall are most intense. From such locations the "highs" and "lows" move outward, carrying hot and cold air, rain or fair weather, to adjacent territories.

The existence of such centers has been known for a long time and long-range weather forecasting would be comparatively easy were it not for the fact that the centers are not fixed, but are subject to sudden and unaccountable shifts both in location and intensity.

Mr. Clayton now has found that the shifting of the weather centers is due directly to changes in the solar radiation. When the sun gets hotter, it does not necessarily warm the earth; it may, in fact, cool it But in any case it will disturb the pressure equilibrium so that a given weather center may be shifted a thousand miles, resulting in the replacement of southerly winds by cold northerly ones.

The general effect of increased solar radiation is to make the Northern Hemisphere cooler, Mr. Clayton has found.

Great Task Ahead

A hotter sun shifts the northern high-pressure areas still farther north, and increases their intensity, so that they send cold air southward with a more vigorous push, while, at the same time, the contrary thrust of the northward-moving warm air is weakened.

A great and probably highly-fruitful task of future meteorological research will be that of mapping with more exactness the centers and their adjacent fields of action, and of determining more fully the nature and extent of shift caused by a given change in the amount of solar radiation received.

Muscles Aid Circulation

The normal tautness, or tonus, of the muscles is the force which sends the blood back to the heart through the veins, and not the initial push given to the arterial blood by the heart.

Proof of this hitherto unrecognized "third major mechanical factor" in the circulation was presented recently in *Science* by four scientists of Yale University, headed by Dr. Yandell Henderson.

The heart is, of course, the first factor; the second is the vasomotor nervous control over the blood vessels.

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The Family Doctor of the Future

New Head of the American Medical Association Predicts Revival of Tradition—Medical Groups At Odds Over Health Insurance

The family doctor of the future will be as different from his prototype of a generation ago as the lay public of to-day differs from that of the last century.

So prophesied Dr. Walter L. Bierring of Des Moines, Iowa, upon taking up the duties of the presidency of the American Medical Association at Cleveland last week. The old American tradition of the family doctor, he said, is due for a revival, with modern improvements.

There will be more family doctors in the future, and they will form the central body of medical practitioners. Trained not only in medicine but also in the humanities, the natural sciences, and psychology and psychiatry, they will be able to diagnose and treat both physical diseases and mental maladies.

As for specialists: there will be fewer of them, but those who survive will be better. Special boards of examiners, such as are already established in some fields, will pass upon the merits of specialists.

As for "the present unrest and anxious emotion about State and socialized medicine," Doctor Bierring feels that this is due in large part "to the social dangers that have developed as a result of an overcrowded and ill-distributed body of doctors." Tho there are students of sociology who do not agree with him, the new president of the American Medical Association believes that the remedy is fewer doctors.

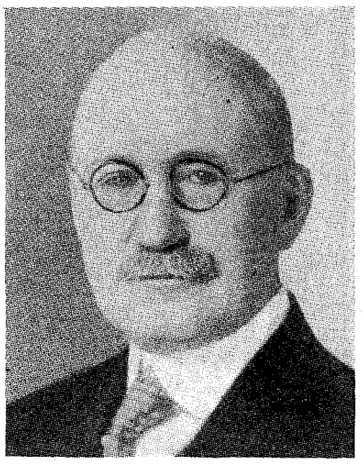
At present there are 156,440 licensed physicians in the United States, or one for every 780 persons; whereas England has one doctor for 1,490 persons, France one for 1,690, and Sweden one for 2,890. Doctor Bierring holds that "reasonably complete" medical care could be afforded by one doctor for every 1,200 persons in this country, and looks to the medical schools to cut down their output of graduates until this proportion is established.

This address was the high point in a session which included the reading of more than 300 papers on medical subjects, and stormy debate on the question of health insurance, against which the American Medical Association has taken a firm stand despite such defections in the ranks as that of the American College of Surgeons, which recently declared in favor of it.

Dr. Ralph S. Muckenfuss, of Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, reported that an organism apparently the cause of the sleeping sickness epidemic in Saint Louis last year had been identified by scientists there and at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York. It belongs to the group known as "filterable viruses." Research workers have succeeded in giving the disease to monkeys and mice.

Progress in the treatment of colds was reported by Dr. Harold S. Diehl of the University of Minnesota, who has made a study of the value of various treatments.

Studies in the nature and functions of the hormones are yielding valuable information about these mysterious substances, it was reported by Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the



Dr. Walter L. Bierring, new President of the American Medical Association

Department of Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington. For every hormone, Doctor Riddle said, there appears to be an "anti-hormone" of opposite effect.

Along the same line, Prof. E. C. Kendall of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, who first synthetized thyroxin, the hormone secreted by the thyroid gland, stated that two important steps had been taken toward similar synthetic production of cortin, the vital hormone secreted by the outer layer of the adrenal glands.

A Steel Bridge Takes to Rails

The chief function of a bridge usually is to stand still while the traffic moves; but, in the case of the Calvert Street Bridge, in Washington, D. C., this arrangement was reversed temporarily a few days ago while engineers shifted the structure eighty feet sidewise to make room for a new span to be constructed on the site of the old one.

This unusual moving job was accomplished by laying heavy steel rails in the bottom of the valley from the former location of the bridge to the new one. The structure then was raised by jacks and the weight brought to rest on steel rollers lying across the rails.

The magnitude of this job of wholesale moving may be better appreciated by observing that the bridge is no small one. It is 750 feet long, built of steel, and rests on five intermediate steel towers, the tallest of which is 112 feet high. The bridge itself consists of six spans, two of which are 135 feet in length. The bridge carries two street-cars, vehicles, and pedestrians.

Yet for the entire job of moving it eighty feet and restoring the approaches so traffic might resume use of the structure, the contractor was allowed a period of only forty-eight hours from the time the bridge was closed until it was opened again.

The power to move the bridge was supplied, picturesquely, by five stout horses, moving around as many sweep-windlasses. The moving began at 8 A.M. At 3:30 P.M., the 1,200-ton steel span was within five inches of its new position. Another hour was required to negotiate the last five important inches, and the completion of the job was announced by the sounding of gongs at 4:30 P.M.

The new bridge will be finished in about two years, and the old one will be torn down. Until then, it will continue to serve traffic.

News Snap-shots From the Field of Science

The world's largest camera, thirty-one feet in length, weighing fourteen tons, and built with a dark room inside, has just been put into operation by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Washington, D. C. It reproduces government nautical charts and airway maps on a plate fifty inches square with an error of less than one one-thousandth of an inch. It cost $15,240.

* * * *

Stream-lining is not the invention of modern engineers; the Aztecs built stream-lined temples to Quetzalcoatl, god of the air, according to Dr. George C. Vaillant, Curator of Mexican Archæology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

* * * *

Tooth troubles afflict monkeys and apes, as well as human beings, it was revealed by Dr. Adolph H. Schultz, of Johns Hopkins University, before the American Society of Mammalogists, recently. Doctor Schultz has found that teeth lost through disease are more common among some ape species than in some human races.

* * * *

Penguins may give the appearance of staid stay-at-homes, but actually they travel extensively—at least the Adelie and Emperor Penguins of the Antarctic do. Stones found in stomachs of these birds, Duncan Stewart, of Carleton College, has reported to *The American Journal of Science*, indicate migrations of 350 to 400 miles.

* * * *

The mysterious zodiacal light is due at least partly to a ring of dust outside the orbit of Mars, in the belt of the asteroids, according to a new theory advanced by Dr. Cuno Hoffmeister, of the University of Berlin Observatory. The dust-ring may be due, he thinks, to the gradual disintegration of these small planets.

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Legion of Decency Presses Film Boycott

At Last Hollywood Flinches Under Mounting Criticism of Offending Motion-Pictures as Catholic Church Calls on Twenty Million Members to Stay Out of Cinema Theaters

WHAT promises to be a nation-wide boycott of motion-picture theaters has begun, and Hollywood at last has flinched under mounting criticism.

The boycott, to which Cardinals, Bishops, and priests have summoned 20,000,000 Catholics to pledge themselves, is being conducted in the name of the Legion of Decency (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 5), organized by the Catholic hierarchy of North America in Washington last November. The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati, is chairman. The pledge, copies of which have been distributed generally, binds the signers to abstain from attending any motion-picture except those shown in homes and Catholic institutions. No member of the Legion of Decency will enter a motion-picture theater until such time as the producers have been made to see that pandering to lust and depravity will not pay. Protestant and Jewish leaders have indorsed the campaign, and it is said that it may be taken up by all creeds and be extended throughout the world.

China, Japan, Turkey, and several European countries have complained with increasing bitterness against some of Hollywood's portrayals of American life and have wondered whether Americans actually are given over to orgiastic enterprise. Lo Kang, chief film censor of the Nanking Government, has prayed that "Hollywood scenario-writers would ease up on love and romance," as it is his difficult task to determine when romance, love, and luxury cease to be merely entertaining and reach the point where they might damage the morals of the Chinese people.

London Definition

The New Statesman (London), quotes the following description of what comes out of Hollywood from a film-trade paper: "High-spirited fooling in . . . and brisk succession of comedy situations in farcical manner, put over with zest, and directed with keen eye on proven popular ingredients, alcoholic, and sexy comicalities, alternating with feminine rough-house and highly-charged mendacity. Experienced direction, enthusiastic portrayal, diverting minor characterizations, good recording, variable photography. Safe comedy booking for the masses."

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Dennis Cardinal Dougherty

It is estimated that the average weekly attendance at motion-picture theaters in this country is 77,000,000 people, of whom 23,000,000 are under twenty-one. If all Catholics join the Legion of Decency, and adhere to its solemn pledge, Hollywood will be touched to the quick—in the cash register, which, say Catholic leaders, is the only place it can be touched. Producers who believe in the starkest realism for the screen will have a little lesson in realism themselves.

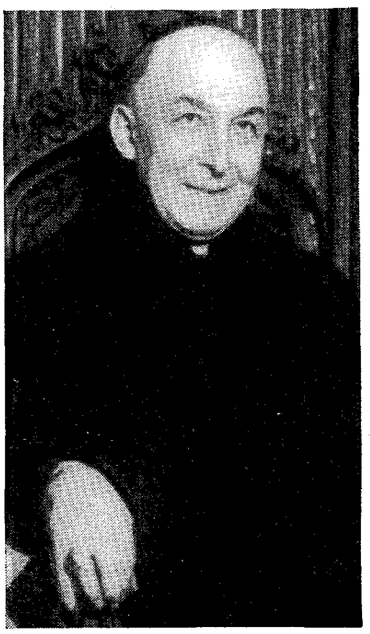
Many of the motion-picture theater owners would be glad to eliminate filth, but claim they are helpless under the block-booking system, which forces them to take the good with the bad.

In Saint Louis, Fred Wehrenberg, President of the Motion Picture Theater Owners, headed a committee which asked the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of Saint Louis, to urge members of the Legion of Decency to attend films classified as clean. "Only if the picture-house shows nothing but clean pictures," replied the Archbishop. "If it shows both types, then we'll tell our people to stay away from both. The good pictures will suffer with the bad until the bad are eliminated."

Letters sent out simultaneously by His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, recite that all other appeals to producers have been fruitless, and that "the only argument likely to be heard now is that which affects the box-office. We can hope for no improvement until the producers learn that it does not pay to exhibit films offending to Christian modesty and decency. . . . To stay away from them, therefore, is not merely a counsel, but a positive command, binding all in conscience under pain of sin."

Signers of the pledge "promise to remain away from all moving-picture theaters and to attend no motion-pictures except unobjectionable ones shown in private homes, parish halls, Catholic schools, and other Catholic institutions." Methodist ministers in Philadelphia indorsed the campaign and urged Methodist young people to join the new Legion. Representative Raymond J. Cannon, Democrat, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill to prohibit interstate transportation of "suggestive and morally objectionable" pictures.

Philip Kinsley wrote to the Chicago *Daily Tribune* that producers and directors are more concerned over the threat of Federal censorship, which they believe is impending, than over the boycott of church and club. "Hollywood," wrote Mr. Kinsley, "feels that it is sitting over a volcano, but it does not know just what to do about it. The situation is generally regarded as the most serious the industry has ever faced. It all may result in complete reorganization, with fewer and better pictures and longer runs. This, however, will not solve the conflict as to how much of 'life' may be presented in the name of art."



Underwood

George Cardinal Mundelein

Film-Producers' Replies

The answer of the motion-picture producers, said Mr. Kinsley, is that the American people can have any kind of pictures they want if they will only indicate what they wish by supporting it. Said Carl Laemmle, of the Universal Pictures Corporation: "I know better than any one else what the public wants—clean pictures, but they must have red blood in them. If the producers are wise, they will heed this protest. They can not afford to antagonize the best people of the United States. This protest is the result of pictures now off. There is danger of Federal censorship if we do not clean this up."

The way to remedy the situation, said Adolph Zukor, head of Paramount, "is to make good pictures. The trouble has been due to about 15 per cent. of the pictures. Never before in the history of the industry has there been such an effort to clean house from within as now."

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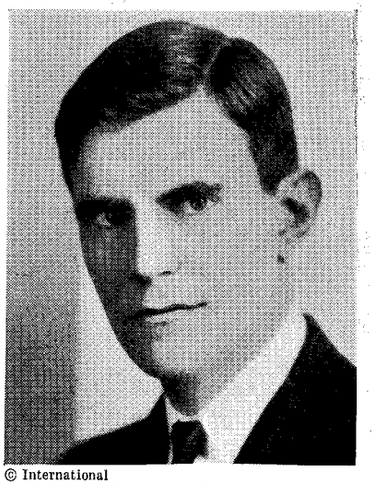
Seven States in Compact on Labor Legislation

If Ratified, It Will Be the First Interstate Agreement on Uniform Standards of Employment Conditions and Wages

Representatives of seven Eastern States bound together by economic ties have signed a compact looking to uniformity of wage and labor which is of far-reaching importance. If ratified by the several States and approved by Congress, it will become, as Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire said, "the first interstate compact on labor legislation in the country." By a happy circumstance, the agreement was signed in a place whose name is descriptive of its purpose—Concord, New Hampshire.

The States represented are Connecticut,



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Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire

New York, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. A representative of Vermont had participated in the conferences leading up to the pact, but was not present at the signing. It is expected, however, that the Green Mountain State will become a party to the agreement.

The agreement sets forth, in a number of clauses, that enforcement of uniform standards among industrial States would be beneficial both to labor and employers in removing pressure toward low wages, long hours and exploitation of women, and that such enforcement is particularly desirable in States "concerned with the same general fields of industry and competitors in the same markets."

The heart of the agreement lies in the declaration that "no employer shall pay a woman, or a minor under twenty-one years of age, an unfair or oppressive wage." A State administrative commission will have authority to investigate wages of women and minors, to appoint wage boards comprised of representatives of employers, employed and the public, and to recommend minimum fair wages. It will have power to issue and enforce rules and to bring publicity to bear on employers ignoring them; and, finally, to issue "mandatory" orders upon recalcitrant employers, enforceable by fine or imprisonment. Provision is made for employees physically or mentally handicapped.

Tho this is the first interstate compact in regard to labor legislation, interstate agreements of other nature have been ratified before, and there are many examples of counties entering into agreements for the promotion of interests they hold in common.

There are many purposes, social, economic and political, for which States in any given region might combine to promote their common welfare. Indeed, regional pacts concerning wages and conditions of employment might relieve Washington of a large part of its burden. The present pact points the way.

The Old Hymns Criticized

Every now and then somebody attacks the old hymns, but people go on singing them in church, at camp-meeting, and at the grave side. They usually are simple, and everybody knows them. Singing antedates sermons, just as acting antedates the church, and few there are who can not contribute to the swelling chorus when the minister calls out the hymn.

The latest critic of the old-fashioned sacred song is William N. Mackey, president of the Hymn Lovers' Society of America, formed two years ago in an effort to improve congregational singing and to raise the standard of hymns sung by all denominations. Most of the hymns sung to-day, he said, "are among the 'sacred cows' of the Protestant Church." The good songs are overlooked in favor of those "we can sing with our mouths open, and our minds almost perfectly blank."

Yet, what would the churches, especially the rural churches, be without "Rock of Ages," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Coronation," "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," "At the Cross," and similar ones of Toplady, the Wesleys, Watts, Newman, and Montgomery? How many have not found consolation in "Nearer, My God, to Thee," or "Lead, Kindly Light" when standing by the grave of one lost and mourned? The better voices drown the cracked bass and broken tenor, and there is a muted satisfaction in having joined in the singing, however quavering the effort.

But Mr. Mackey thinks most of the hymns are "meaningless ditties," which, "because of sentimental associations," hymn revision boards have been loath to scrap. He would measure them by a yardstick. But haven't they already been measured by the yardstick of popular taste?

Envoys to Lambeth Palace

Four years ago the Most Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preached the last sermon of the Lambeth Conference at Westminster Abbey. His selection for the honor was the final act in the Lambeth Conference's recognition of him as seventh in line from the Archbishop of Canterbury and its recognition of the Episcopal Church in America as the first Colonial branch of the Mother Church in England.

N. Y. Times Studio

The Most Rev. James DeWolf Perry

The age-old Lambeth Conference is a congress attended by representatives of all the Anglican churches in the world. It meets every ten years. Its next meeting will be in 1940. But it has what is called the Consultative Body, which holds its next meeting in July, at Lambeth Palace. At the invitation of the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, the Anglican Church in the United States will be represented by three Bishops—Bishop Perry, the Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Bishop of California, and the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Bishop of Virginia. The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of New York, also was invited, but, it is reported, will be unable to attend.

Until now Bishops in this country have participated in the Lambeth Conference, but without representation in the Consultative Body.

Recreation Facilities Gain

A large increase in the number, and in the use, of public recreation facilities in 1,036 cities of the United States and Canada is reported in the 1933 year-book of the National Recreation Association, recently published. Local appropriations for playgrounds declined, and the new facilities largely were created by the use of Federal funds in giving jobs on recreational projects. The increase in use is attributed, in part, to the greater demand for recreational activities because of unemployment and increased leisure under the industrial codes.

According to the year-book, there were 7,434 outdoor playgrounds in 1933, compared with 6,990 in 1932. Baseball diamonds increased from 4,161 to 4,224, and playground diamonds from 4,759 to 5,572. There were 472 bathing beaches in 1932 and 530 in 1933. Tennis-courts increased from 8,267 to 9,921 and ice-skating rinks from 1,659 to 1,740. Indoor recreation centers totaled 3,702.

Federal funds for employment in recreation projects amounted to $5,991,303, which brought the total spent for recreational facilities to $27,065,834.

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The Naughty Stepchild of the Arts

Motion-Pictures Are Under Attack for Indecency, While the Theater, Serenely Unhindered, Continues Its Bland Wickednesses and Adroitly-Dramatized Miscreancies

SOMETIMES, only sometimes, it is pleasant to be the guardian of an urchin and minor art beloved mainly and almost exclusively by the intellectuals, those raffish souls. It is pleasant, right now, for the Theater to be a minor art, beloved mainly, and almost exclusively, by the intellectuals.

The motion-pictures, it is discovered in every public print picked up these days, are being attacked for indecency by an aroused parenthood and a militant church membership which extends from Coast to Coast. It seems that certain films have presented "gags" and situations which needed cleansing, and that young children have been getting the facts of life right off the screen without the trouble of having to go to some precocious playmate.

The motion-picture executives, if frightened memos from the Coast are to be believed, are just beginning to learn the full scope of panic and all Hollywood is getting ready to wash out its mouth with soap. From leafy Laurel Canyon to Vine Street, the terse, bitter order to all scenarists, actors, directors, and publicists is to "keep it clean."

Meanwhile, the Drama coasts serenely along, unhampered by the censors, the church, and the aroused parents. The Theater, evidently, is too small, too expensive, and too much the property of advanced thinkers to merit the attack which just now is the especial pain in the costly and beautiful neck of Hollywood. And yet, think of the vast devastation to Art, if the home-lovers ever took an earnest peek at the Drama's product.

Types of Plays

A rollicking hit finds its fun in a scapegrace chorus girl living in a Princeton dormitory with the boys.

A second reproduces a fairly earthly seduction, right on the stage, and is studded with picturesque profanity.

One play climaxes its second act with a scene in which a slatternly maid-of-all-work makes ready to introduce the seventeen-year-old son of the family to what are known graciously as the facts of life.

A celebrated comedy was the story of a Baltimore business man and a Manhattan divorcée who had been living together for fourteen years without a trace of help from the marriage license bureau. The Baltimorean, it seems, already had a wife.

Another success, into which the public streamed night after night, was founded on the quaint and highly-economic old custom of "bundling."

A bold, seagoing farce, in which the whole Pacific Fleet made outrageous wagers concerning the chastity of the heroine and her durability against a persuasive sailor, was also a bouncing success in the theater.

A provocative scene from "Tobacco Road," a frank, realistic folk-drama of Georgia Crackers

This list could be doubled with descriptions of plays which lasted but a few weeks. Those described here are the authentic, lasting successes. All but two are currently available on Broadway, and available without a single moan of dismayed morality from a public keeper of the peace.

Certain profound students of the Drama and its waywardness believe that the public acceptance of disorder in the Theater is due to a mounting healthy-mindedness on the part of the Theater's patronage. There is definite evidence of truth in that. Most recently, the testimony came when a very bad play was produced. Bad, that is, from the point of view of craftsmanship.

This was a play about a furnished rooming-house in New York in which a lecherous landlord assaulted girls who were behind in their rent and wouldn't pay up voluntarily. That not only didn't arouse the moralists, it didn't even interest the public, which bluntly left it alone.

The truth, probably, is that the public will accept the more-violent pranks in the Theater so long as they are presented intelligently, are reasonably germane to the plot of the play, and have, as their aim, not prurience, but vivid drama.

There is, too, and there is a snicker in it, the fact that the Theater is presumed to reach only adults, whereas the motion-pictures reel themselves out before the thirsty eyes of millions of children. The snicker comes in the theory that if one is twenty-one, and can afford to spend three dollars for a seat in a play theater, he is suggestion-proof, but if he is sixteen, and only can afford fifteen cents for a seat in a film theater, he is prey to every erotic situation, and line of dialog, which reach the eyes and ears from the screen.

In support of the credo that growing intelligence, and, therefore, widened tolerance, are the answers to the Theater's freedom from censorship is the record. As short a time as five years ago there would have been deafening alarums, and probably police in black wagons, over any one of the plays cited here. It was just about that long ago, a little less, as a matter of fact, that the blushing constabulary backed the station-house trucks up to the stage door and carted away the cast of Mae West's then current and inflammable wonder-work. Not long before that Hollywood's present miracle-woman had passed ten days on Welfare Island for having written and performed in another plush drama.

Two or three other plays, daring to sleep in the gutter, found themselves plucked on the sleeve by indignant police. The public never did get very annoyed, but the police had a few busy days, ending with the remarkable scene in Night Court in which a Magistrate, bleak and awesome with Law, handed down a blistering critique on back-o'-the-barn drama.

Good Plays Pay

The most astonishing truth to be dug up out of a survey of stage and films and their power over public good taste is that a good play, whether clean or suggestive, will do good business, while a badly written and produced play, whether clean or suggestive, has no chance whatsoever for success. A suggestive film, even before the crusade against erotic pictures began, invariably did less business than a clean picture, and its quality as a piece of dramatic manufacture had nothing to do with it.

"Little Women" was a record-breaker only recently. Currently, the clean pictures, in which a newly-discovered five-year-old girl star is making sensational performances, have jammed the theaters.

The average theater audience doesn't care if a play is dirty, so long as it is entertaining and well-acted.

The average film audience will laugh embarrassedly and superficially at a dirty picture, but it will react with profound emotion to a clean one.

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Twelve Critics Pick Favorites in Poll

First-String Timekeepers of the Drama Take the Jumps and Reach the Post With Added Starters as Also Rans

The spectacle of a dramatic season's end in New York is that of fourteen haunted critics, assorted as to size and mental agility, hastily assembling individual lists of good plays. Despite all the frantic nose-counting, only two lists amount to the value of a penny licorice lick. The first one is the Burns Mantle list, a gold-studded selection of ten plays, no more, no less, no comment. Ten plays, chastely set down by their titles, and, if one doesn't like the ten, it's too bad—because those are, without equivocation, the Ten Best.

The second one is a natural outgrowth of critical rebellion against the flintiness of the Mantle list. Some of the boys thought they could make a better list. Some of the boys said so aloud as the large, crystal tears rolled down their cheeks and plopped into their beers. It made an unpleasant sound. And it put the critics in the class of small boys sobbing over their marbles. The same sound didn't sound either right or dignified to Robert Garland. Robert Garland, stemmed somewhere in his life-line from an engineer and a maker of graphs, decided to tabulate the individual choices of the critics and thus dry each one's aggravated tears.

Taking a mite of persuasion, a slide-rule, a sheet of graph paper and a couple of importunate telephone calls as his equipment, Garland has whipped all the critics into line and made them furnish him with the raw materials from which statistics and contention are made.

This year he asked the boys to give him two lists, one of the ten best plays, the other of the ten best performances. It was a good deal like asking the boys to go out and give their heart's blood to the first hungry vampire bat which came along. It is to Garland's credit, and perhaps the persuasive force of publicity, that every one of the boys came through handsomely with neatly-typed lists of plays and performances. The only thing wrong was that none of the neatly-typed lists coincided. After listing five obviously superior plays and players, each boy hopped aboard a personal colt and went riding off to stage a critical rodeo of his own. In the attached statistics concerning the Ten Best Plays, note how most of the votes are concentrated on six plays no one could have missed listing—and then note how the votes begin to scatter.

The tabulation has aroused enormous interest among theater people—producers, playwrights, actors. It not only has aroused enormous interest, but has produced, playwrights, and actors springing at each other's throats in a renewed boiling-up of the ancient tantrum: Are Critics Necessary, or Even Bright? Good peasant skulls have been cracked in a futile attempt to answer that question, through the years, and good peasant skulls still are being cracked.

The Season's Outstanding Plays

Critics' Selections	Kelcey Allen	John Anderson	Brooks Atkinson	Whitney Bolton	John Mason Brown	Julius Cohen	Gilbert W. Gabriel	Robert Garland	Percy Hammond	Richard Lockridge	Burns Mantle	Walter Winchell	Totals
Ah, Wilderness!	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	10
As Thousands Cheer	X				X	X		X				X	5
Days Without End										X			1
Dodsworth	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Green Bay Tree	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	9
Her Master's Voice					X	X				X	X	X	5
Jig-Saw									X				1
Mary of Scotland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	11
Men in White	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	10
Moor Born				X						X			2
No More Ladies									X		X		2
Peace on Earth										X			1
Pursuit of Happiness		X						X					2
Richard of Bordeaux	X	X			X		X	X					5
Sailor, Beware!			X		X		X	X		X			5
She Loves Me Not	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	10
Shining Hour		X					X	X	X		X	X	6
Stevedore	X		X	X			X	X	X				6
Tobacco Road				X		X			X				3
They Shall Not Die			X		X						X		3
Wednesday's Child			X	X			X	X			X		5
Yellow Jack	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	8

Garland Dissents

It was necessary to list twenty-two plays so twelve critics could make individual choosing of ten each. It is argued by hot-headed maestri of backstage life that in any season—whether twenty plays or 2020 plays are produced—there are, at bottom, only ten worth talking about. The fact that the twelve boys had to muddle around with twenty-two chances to achieve ten winners proves, to the maestri, that the boys are suffering from a combination of chronic indecision and being in the wrong job.

Curiously, no single play got all twelve votes. "Men in White" received, as Pulitzer prize-winner, ten votes, while "Mary of Scotland," which many thought ought to have been the prize-winner, struck eleven of the boys all of a heap. The single dissenter was Garland, who made up the tabulation, and who, therefore, probably will be roundly accused of having deliberately ignored the queenly drama to stamp himself as an extreme individualist. The charge, probably, will not be true.

Valuable Collectors' Items Are Declared to Be Forgeries

A few days after, or perhaps coincident with, the printing of this, the literary world, both in this country and in Europe, will be torn apart by violent discussion of a small volume casually, and deceptively, entitled: "An Enquiry Into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets." But for the fact that advance contention already has begun, probably most persons would have passed the book by.

The return to this country of Charles Kingsley, head of the London office of Charles Scribner's Sons, provided the basis for the premature quarreling. Mr. Kingsley announced, quietly enough, that two young English scholars had proved that many rare and celebrated pamphlets presumably the valuable collectors' items of work by Browning, Dickens, Kipling, Tennyson, Swinburne, and others were rank forgeries. The two young men are John Carter, also a member of the Scribner London staff, and Graham Pollard, of the Birrell and Garnett bookshop.

Mrs. Browning's Sonnets

Messrs. Carter and Pollard became suspicious of the Reading Edition of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets From the Portuguese." Not dreaming of the lengths to which their investigations would lead them, they came upon evidence day after day which led them to the conviction that at least thirty important, unquestioned and universally accepted collectors' items are forgeries of no value whatsoever.

For example, the Reading Edition of Mrs. Browning's poems has sold for as much as $1,250. If the young investigators prove their point, it would not be worth ten cents. In addition to the thirty against which they place fixed charges of worthlessness, they list twenty others of extremely doubtful value.

It has been the supposition that the Reading Edition had been privately printed after persuasion by Miss Mary Russell Mitford in 1847. The authors of the new book will submit that Mrs. Browning did not show the Sonnets to Browning himself until long after that date.

They also have sought to prove that the paper on which the Reading Edition was printed was not available in England until 1874 nor used until 1883. Pollard also discovered, he will say in the book, that the lower case "f" used in the edition was not designed and cast until 1880.

An advance pamphlet on the book says:

"These revelations will entail considerable revision among the bibliographies of the authors concerned, and can not fail to have serious repercussions on the market price both of the forgeries themselves and of the first editions which they have supplanted.

"The whole story of suspicion, detection, and proof gives a vivid picture of a fraud which, for its extent, and for the extraordinary skill of its conception and execution, is without parallel in the history of bibliography and book-collecting."

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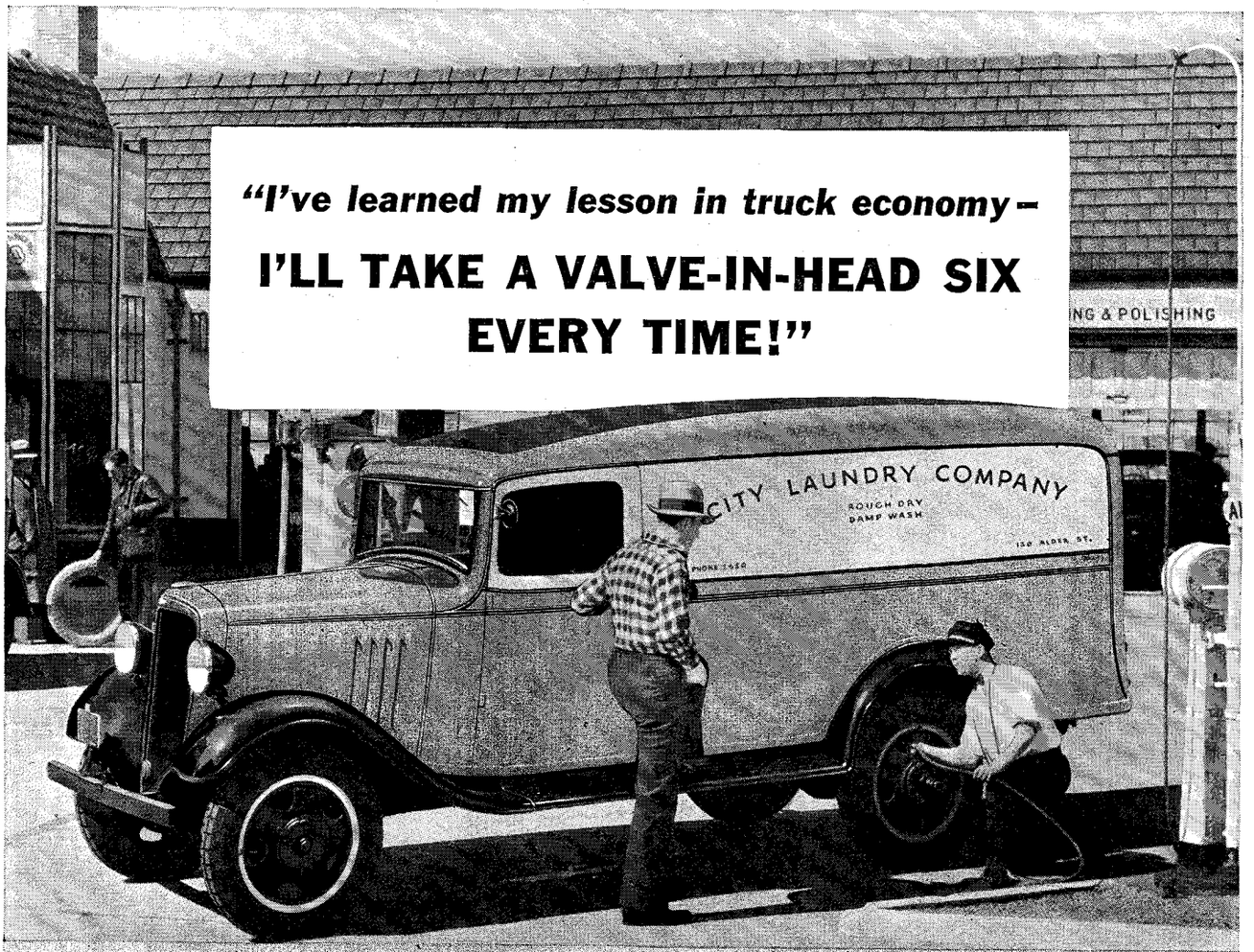

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TALK to men who have owned various makes of trucks—with various kinds of engines. "The real Economy truck," they will tell you, "is a valve-in-head Six. We have found that out through years of practical experience." With more than six, you are very apt to spend more than you want to on gas, oil, upkeep. With less than six, you face the old problem of destructive vibration. But if you really want a truck that *saves*, pick an overhead valve Six every time. . . . You pay less for a Chevrolet truck than for any other Six on the market. You pay less to buy it—you *spend* less to run it—*and you get more in return!* Chevrolet is all truck throughout—"Blue-Flame" *truck* engine, big *truck* brakes, rugged *truck* frame, heavy-duty *truck* axles, and the best-looking, best-built line of *truck* bodies available in the low-price field.

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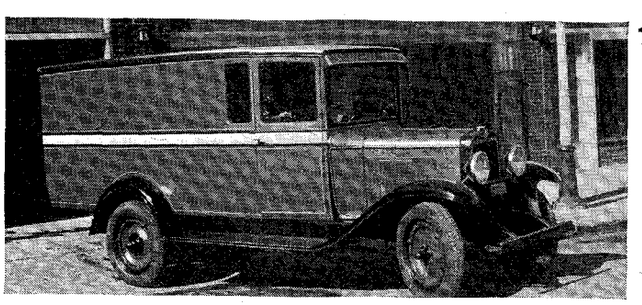

LOOK HOW SIX-CYLINDER ECONOMY CAN SAVE TRUCK-USERS MONEY: *This Chevrolet truck, owned by George Meehan, of Garden City, Kansas, has run up a total of 115,000 miles—yet the motor has been overhauled only once, rings replaced only once, the bearings tightened only twice—and that's all! "Gasoline mileage has been very satisfactory. . . . Have operated the truck at very small expense."*

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The Profit Side of the Roosevelt Boom

With Industrial Groups Reporting Gains, Satisfactory Basis for Recovery Appears to Have Been Provided by Governmental Measures to Begin Improvement at the Top

By Ferdinand Lundberg

IT will be five years ago in July that the international economic crisis began, for it was in July, 1929, that prices and company profits began to sink. The seeds had been planted before that time, however, because purchasing power had been declining imperceptibly for several years, and there was a slowly growing body of technological unemployment. In October, 1929, the final crash came which signalized to the world the coming storm.

In the more recent phases of the depression it has fallen to the lot of governments to bring about recovery which individual industrial and financial enterprises were unable to accomplish, and the Roosevelt Administration has been the most conspicuously successful of any government in getting the economic system to function again in the traditional way.

A glance at the showings of corporations since the inauguration of President Roosevelt illustrates the success attained in the United States in exorcising the international depression, altho concededly much remains to be done before recovery can be said to be complete.

A number of compilations have been made by various agencies of the recovery in earnings by large and representative groups of companies, and a few will be set forth here.

The Standard Statistics Company recently announced that 400 principal corporations in all lines of business had aggregate profits of $558,000,000 in 1933 compared with $69,000,000 for the same companies in 1932, an aggregate increase of approximately 800 per cent.

Aggregate Profits

A compilation by the National City Bank covering 810 companies showed aggregate 1933 profits, after deducting individual deficits, of $441,000,000, compared with an aggregate net deficit of $46,000,000 in 1932 for the same companies. This compilation covers companies having an aggregate net worth of $14,003,000,000 and operating in thirty-seven different basic industries. Eleven industrial groups which had profits in 1932 showed increases in 1933, twelve changed deficits into substantial profits and eight showed decreased deficits.

Only six groups showed an unfavorable change, these including the banking, drug, tobacco, and printing and publishing industries.

The National City analysis found that the "proportion of companies operating at a profit rose from 40 per cent. of the total in 1932 to 62 per cent. in 1933."

The uprush in corporation revenues which began in 1933 has continued into 1934. A more recent analysis by the National City Bank of company earnings in the first quarter of this year showed that 210 industrial companies had profits of $98,000,000 in the first quarter, after deducting individual deficits, compared with an aggregate profit of only $72,000,000 in the final quarter of 1933 and with a deficit of $23,000,000 in the first quarter of 1932. No less than 71 per cent. of the companies showed a profit in the first quarter compared with 63 per cent. in the preceding quarter and only 40 per cent. in the first quarter of 1933.

Some of the Patients Are Convalescing
—Knott in the Dallas *News*

A compilation covering 308 industrial and mercantile companies made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed that these companies in the first quarter of 1934 did better than in either the first quarter of 1933 or 1932, altho they still were somewhat below the 1931 level. These companies had aggregate profits of $119,000,000 in the first quarter compared with a deficit of $53,300,000 in the first quarter of 1933 and profits of $15,900,000 in the first quarter of 1932.

Railroads Not Included

This group did not include railroads, or electric power and light companies. In the first quarter all the 149 Class I railroads had aggregate profits of $112,200,000 compared with profits of only $34,500,000 in the first quarter of 1933, $65,400,000 in the first quarter of 1932 and $109,200,000 in the first quarter of 1931. The telephone, electric, and gas utilities had profits of $130,000,000 in the first quarter spread among 169 representative companies, compared with profits of $122,700,000 in the first quarter of 1933, $147,600,000 in the first quarter of 1932, and $178,800,000 in the first quarter of 1931.

Since all companies do not make quarterly reports, the analysis for the first quarter does not cover as much ground as do those for the year 1933, but the forthcoming issuance of semiannual reports is expected widely to show a continuance of the satisfactory trend with possibly some flattening out of profits by reason of the generally elevated costs which are increasingly making themselves felt.

Corporation profits do not constitute all of the economic picture, by any means, but they occupy a large part of that picture. The fact that the corporate structure has been very substantially strengthened means that the Government, in its future program, can call upon the corporations for more assistance in accelerating recovery.

Rapid Rise of Profits

In observing the rapid rise of corporation profits, and the sharp percentage increases, it is well to note that these percentages seem large partly by reason of the fact that earnings in 1932 and the first quarter of 1933 were down so close to zero that any improvement necessarily would seem startling.

From now on, the percentage of improvement will be much more modest, unless inflation of an extreme sort develops, and swells the dollar volume of earnings to a much higher figure.

Much remains to be accomplished in the governmental recovery program, but there is no doubt that a satisfactory base now has been provided in accordance with the theory held widely in business circles that economic improvement must begin at the top. If the relatively strengthened corporation base now is employed to cooperate with the Government's expenditure program, additional economic improvement should take place, especially along the lines of reemployment and wage increases, for, without a broadening of the last two developments, there can not be brought about the necessary increase in fundamental buying power which is needed to keep the economic apparatus functioning smoothly.

Some of the percentage improvements by individual corporations have been startling. For example, General Motors earnings in 1933 were 5,000 per cent. better than those for 1932. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's earnings were 9,000 per cent. better. These percentage increases, however, resulted partly from the extreme depression of earnings in 1932, as well as partly from the revival of business activity occasioned by the Government's program.

Expenditures by the Government, it has been stressed abundantly, must be defrayed by future taxes.

The increased earnings brought about by the program, however, themselves provide a tax reservoir which undoubtedly will be turned to when the liquidation of the Government's debt becomes the order of the day.

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Topics in Brief

ANY corner continues to be a dangerous one.—*Indianapolis News.*

GENERALLY speaking, a Communist is a person who has given up hope of becoming a capitalist.—*Whitmire (S. C.) News.*

WHEN England decided not to pay her debt the House of Commons yelled: "Hear, Hear." Over here we heard it the first time. —*Wichita Eagle.*

BOTH Roosevelt and Darrow claim to be evolutionists. It seems as tho those two fellows ought to be able to get together.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FUNNY world. It scolds native workers for demanding such high wages and cusses the Japs for being content with so little.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THERE can't be a revolution. Every time you catch a radical professor and give him responsibility, he goes conservative on you. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ADEQUATE Defense Held Best for War Prevention.—Headline. But few war lords make any distinction between adequate and super-adequate.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"MORGAN Quits Bond Business."—Headline. What good will that do with thirty-five or forty thousand college graduates getting on the job right away?—*Chicago Tribune.*

"THE trouble with Europe to-day," says ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, "is that there are plenty of politicians but few statesmen." Wasn't that also the trouble in 1914?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WASHINGTON is said to take a hopeful view of the war-debt situation, which, of course, is all right enough. Optimism does no harm if not carried to extremes.—*Indianapolis News.*

Now that the stock market is under government control so that an investor can't possibly lose more than he puts into it, we suppose the next step in protection will be to put stud poker under Federal supervision.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WHEN the church membership of the United States attains the all-time high mark for 1933 there is no occasion for the comment, frequently heard, that the church is losing its grip. The figures show that the Republic is a religious nation.—*Troy Record.*

IN honor of the Race Week, savings banks, in company with many mercantile firms, were closed for three afternoons. Now that it's all over, let us begin to save again, so that there will be something to lose in the next Race Week.—*The China Critic (Shanghai).*

BROTHER BILL PUTS HIM WISE

YOU LITTLE FIBBER SIS! I HEARD YOU TALKING OVER THE PHONE ... TELLING HIM YOU WERE SO SORRY YOU COULDN'T GO .....
BILL, IT'S TRUE! I'D GO OUT WITH HIM GLADLY IF HE WASN'T .... CARELESS.... SOMETIMES....
"B.O."..... IS THAT THE TROUBLE? I'LL DROP HIM A HINT THE FIRST CHANCE I GET
TWO DAYS LATER the chance came
BILL, I WANT YOUR ADVICE. YOU KNOW I'M CRAZY ABOUT YOUR SISTER. WHY DOESN'T SHE LIKE ME BETTER?
SHE WOULD, OLD CHAP, IF YOU'D JUST BE A LITTLE MORE CAREFUL ABOUT ONE THING.... MAY I BE FRANK?
BILL CERTAINLY PUT ME ON TO SOMETHING GOOD IN LIFEBUOY. WHAT LATHER! AND DO I FEEL C-L-E-A-N!
NO "B.O." NOW to spoil romance!
HOW'D YOU LIKE HIM FOR A BROTHER, BILL?
TICKLED PINK!

LIFEBUOY HELPS KEEP MY SKIN CLEAR, TOO
PORE-EMBEDDED dirt—that's what makes the skin look dull and cloudy. Lifebuoy's searching, hygienic lather *deep-cleanses* pores — washes away clogged impurities so that pores can once more breathe. Complexions clear and freshen—glow with health.
Warm weather warning
Summer means more perspiration — more danger of "B.O." (*body odor*). Play safe—bathe regularly with Lifebuoy. *Always* lathers freely, whether the water is hot, cold, hard or soft. Purifies and *deodorizes* pores—stops "B.O." Its own fresh, clean scent vanishes as you rinse.
Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau
LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

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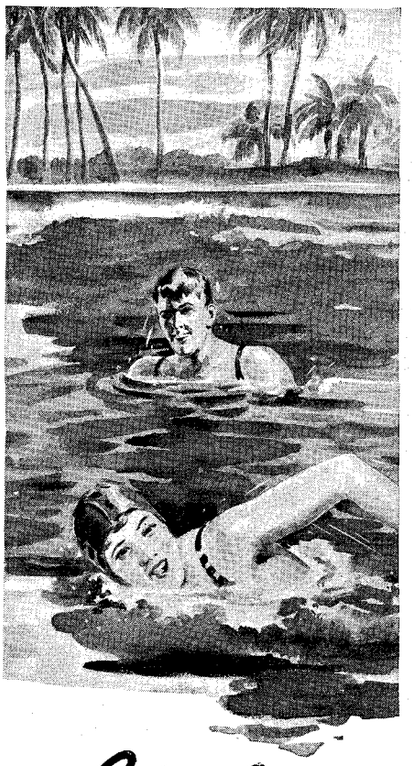

let's live

Plunge into a sparkling pool, fringed with palm trees. Look up at a tropic sky and enjoy living... We all can't do that. But we all can find the amiable enchantment of the Hawaiian Islands recaptured, fragrant and delicious, in a long, tall glass of DOLE Pineapple Juice!

DOLE Pineapple Juice is extracted from sun-ripened Hawaiian pineapples by the exclusive DOLE Juicing Process which brings you all the zestful pineapple flavor and fragrance plus those scientifically-established nutritive elements so good for adults and children. DOLE Pineapple Juice is the natural, pure juice. Unsweetened.

Vary your regular fruit juice with DOLE Pineapple Juice. Vacuum-packed for your protection. The tang and natural goodness of DOLE make it just about perfect for breakfasts, and all meals. And for mixing... uhm! Be sure it's DOLE—look for the name stamped on top of the can.

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Method of Freedom. By Walter Lippmann. New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.50.

Walter Lippmann's life chart shows a course steered through undergraduate socialism at Harvard; a period as secretary to the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady (from which he resigned because the mayor was too conservative); a share in the editorship of the aggressively liberal *New Republic;* a decade with what was New York's most liberal daily newspaper, the now-dead *World;* and association with the regular Republican *Herald Tribune,* which syndicates his four-times-a-week columns to more than a hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States. At odd moments he has written a series of books on the philosophy of politics; his latest consists of three lectures delivered at Harvard University in May, this year.

Here Mr. Lippmann announces his vision that the modern world is being forced inevitably into an era of collectivism; but he sets up a sharp distinction between the "absolute collectivism" toward which the dictatorships of Europe are tending, and the Anglo-Saxon pattern of "free collectivism."

Even those who, in their speeches celebrate the virtues of individualism, of laissez-faire, says Mr. Lippmann, turn in practise to various forms of collectivism. When the storm broke, no one expected Mr. Hoover to stand aside and do nothing; in fact, he initiated, cautiously, policies remarkably similar to those pushed with more drama and boldness by Mr. Roosevelt. Business men demand tariffs and subsidies, and aid against "cutthroat" competition.

Farmers and working men turn to the State for help. Our philosophy, in fact, has undergone a change inevitable in a democratic society; to-day we accept it as the duty of the State, somehow, to assure continuity of the standard of life for its people, just as national defense long has been accepted as its duty.

The real issue in the world is not whether we shall have individualism, or collectivism, Mr. Lippmann insists; it is what kind of collectivism we want, and can get.

The dictatorial forms of collectivism of Eastern Europe—whether in Russia, or in Germany—are a product of war and essentially a military system; in them the citizen is regarded as a conscript, a servant of the State. Anglo-Saxon countries, Mr. Lippmann believes, have been working out in practise, without much theorizing, a sort of "compensatory" collectivism by which the State intervenes only to correct the abuses of undiluted capitalism.

A managed currency is one form of this "compensatory" action, which Mr. Lippmann insists is radically different from "absolute collectivism." Long-range planning of public works is another form of such compensation. So is control of railway and public-utility rates. In such a system the State does not attempt to plan for, or to control, the whole economic organism; its goal merely is to intervene, where necessary, to maintain a working equilibrium in complex private transactions.

Getting down to contemporary brass tacks, this widely-read Philosopher-Columnist says: "It is perhaps too early to say that the AAA and the NRA have failed to produce results commensurate with the effort exerted"—he obviously thinks they have—"but it is hardly open to dispute that it has been compensatory measures, the management of the dollar, and the inflationary expenditures through many channels, to the unemployed, to farmers, to depositors, and to debtors, which have had the most substantial and immediate effect in reviving trade and production."

Finally, Mr. Lippmann argues that not only capitalism but democracy needs a little tinkering. "The compensatory method of control," he admits, "requires that the State shall act, almost continually, contrary to the prevailing opinion of the economic world" and so the powers of the Executive need fortification. Contrary to those critics who have been objecting to grants of increased power to the President, he suggests that the legislatures have been staking out powers not properly their own—he would limit their control over the budget, and the tax program, to a form of veto, and leave the essential program to the Executive.

Worth Reading

Joseph and His Brothers. By Thomas Mann. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50). A profound, philosophical novel, based on the stories of the Book of Genesis, by the great German Nobel prize-winner.

The Road Leads On. By Knut Hamsun. (New York: Coward-McCann; $3). The new novel by the Norwegian Nobel prize-holder, the author of "Growth of the Soil."

Tin Soldiers. By Robert Wohlforth. (New York: Alfred H. King; $2). A violent muck-raking of West Point life in novel form.

Good-bye, Mr. Chips. By James Hilton. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $1.25). Story of an English schoolmaster; a sentimental masterpiece which draws the tears.

First and Last. By Ring Lardner. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50). Cullings from the later newspaper and magazine writing of the American humorist and satirist.

Recollections of Seventy Years. By William Cardinal O'Connell. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company; $3.50). The Algeresque story of the rise of a Massachusetts millboy, in the days when the Irish went unappreciated, to become a prince of the Roman Catholic Church.

Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson. By E. M. Forster. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $3). In which a great English novelist tells the undramatic life story of a modern Socrates who tried to find truth in England, China, and the world.

Earth, Radio and the Stars. By Harlan T. Stetson. (New York: Whittlesey House; $3). How the sun and the moon and the cosmic rays affect our life on earth. By a Harvard geophysicist.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Youth's tribute to the Eternal Feminine. From "The Hills Are Ready for Climbing" (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York), a collection of college verse:

GRAVESTELE OF A LADY

BY C. E. HUDEBURG

She was a lady of men
GYNE ANDRON;
She wore pale pearls
and a wreath of silver
in her piled dark hair
but she might have gone unadorned,
she was so fair.

She was a wife of men
GYNE ANDRON:
the witches gathered round the well
and the crones
dipping down their red-earthed jars
called her HETAIRA
and laughed and struck their thighs;
but she lived as a white, protected flower,
fragile and pale and sweet
and in her cool high-ceilinged hall,
received the bronze-greaved youths with grace
and soft footfall.

She was a mother of men
GYNE ANDRON;
in her ivory, wanton hands
she held their bodies
and they swore
she likewise held their souls;
but she died,
as a slight, pulled blossom dies
withered, and pale and sweet,
and only the heaven-reaching
flames loved her,
tho the men,
who had found a second birth
in her cool high-ceilinged hall,
named her GYNE ANDRON,
mother of all.

Ghostly reminders of mortality may be heard more plainly by young poets than by the aged. From "Bright Ambush" (John Day Company):

THE SILENT VOICE

BY AUDREY WURDEMANN

Patterned here
Without a stain
Inside the clear
Prismatic brain,

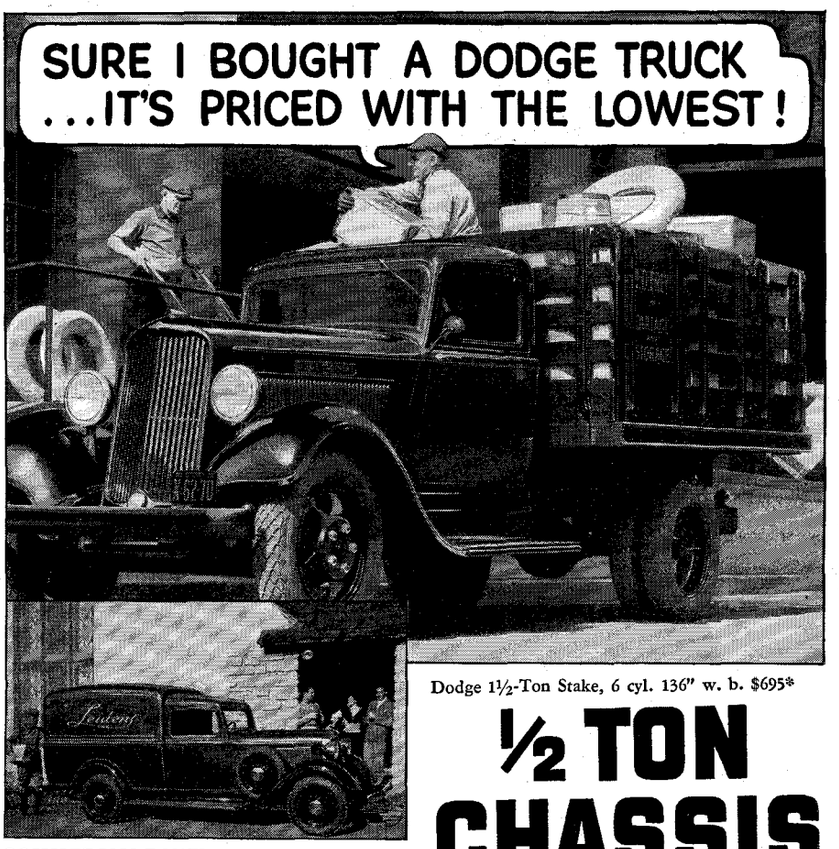
Inside the meager
Silk-lined skull
A certain eager
Antiphonal

Keeps on trilling
As a bird must,
"What use is crying?
Dust to dust.

"After the battle
Lost or won:
The tribute of cattle,
The slain son.

"What ease the balance
Of credit or cash,
The silken valance,
The scarlet sash?

"Down to dust,"
Sings the silent voice,
"To mote, to rust;
There is no choice."



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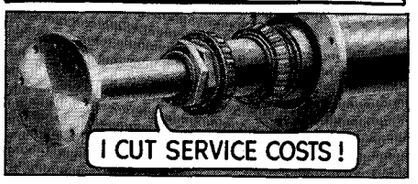
18 FEATURES THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES



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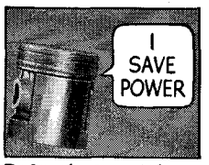

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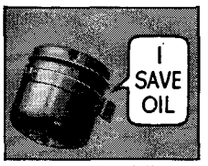

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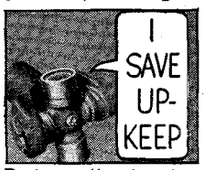

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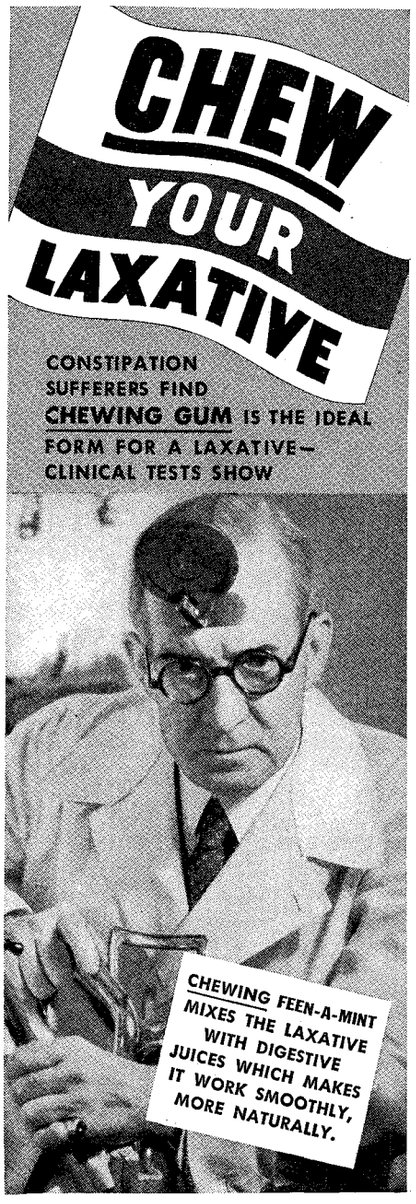
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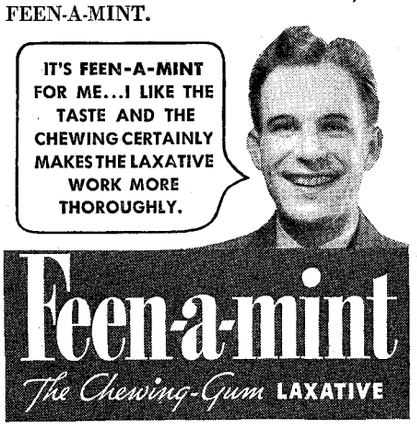
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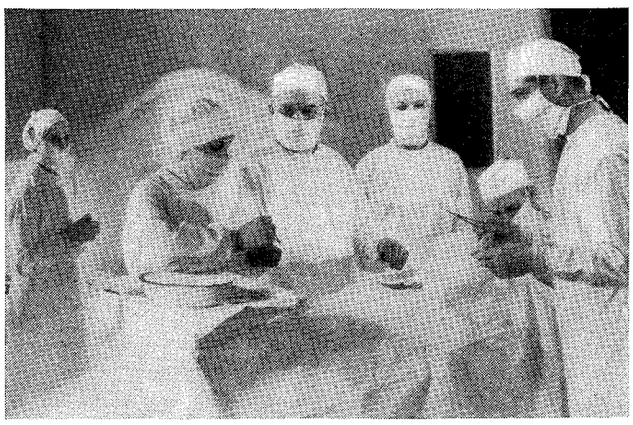
On the Current Screen

In **Men in White (AAA)** Hollywood has made an expert screen adaptation of the Pulitzer Prize Play. All of the vivid authenticity of the hospital backgrounds, a large factor in the drama's Broadway success, has been captured in the motion-picture with even more terrifying clarity. With few exceptions, the cast equals and even surpasses the stage company in re-creating the frightening complexities of a great medical institution and in giving emotional intensity to the plot, while Richard Boleslavsky's direction is imaginatively assured. If there are defects in the screen drama, they are those inherent in the play.



Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

A scene from the screen version of "Men in White"

To veteran filmgoers, it may not seem surprizing that Hollywood in a measure outdoes the theater in "Men in White." For some time before the Sidney Kingsley drama was presented, the screen had employed the milieu of a hospital for its offerings. Both in material and the rather kaleidoscopic changes of scene, the stage work actually appeared to be borrowing from the technique of the cinema. When it was taken to the West Coast for a celluloid production, it was something of a "coals to Newcastle" gesture.

The original narrative has been followed with fidelity and it is in this respect chiefly that "Men in White" may be found wanting. The knitting together of a series of rather accidental situations against an uncompromisingly realistic background always must be disconcerting. The film has captured marvelously the significant overtones of the drama, however—the brooding imminence of death, the fine idealism of the medical profession, the terrific pressure and curious contrasts of hospital activity. Against the brilliantly-conceived settings of Cedric Gibbons, it has been made into an arresting and frequently moving drama.

Most brilliant of the performances are those of Jean Hersholt and Elizabeth Allan. The former, as the surgical genius whose dedication to serving humanity almost is a religion, brings a curiously human quality to fanaticism. Miss Allan is magnificent in the rôle of the tragic student nurse, whose casual love affair with a young interne leads to her death and the resolution of the plot. It was poor casting judgment to have Clark Gable play the apprentice doctor, torn between love and the arduous training demanded by his life-work. His characterization, altho competent and restrained, is comparatively lifeless. Myrna Loy, Otto Kruger, and Henry B. Walthal are splendid, however, in the other leading parts. The material and mise en scène of "Men in White" are not new to the cinema, but never before have they been caught in so compelling a pattern.

* * * *

Many Happy Returns (AAA)—A farce, with pleasantly interpolated music, it proves an ideal vehicle for the antics of Burns and Allen. Norman McLeod, in directing the work, has succeeded in sustaining a splendid balance between a preposterous narrative — which finds George Burns being paid huge sums of money for every mile he carries Gracie Allen away from an harassed father—and the amusing didoes of the pair.

* * * *

Sisters Under the Skin (AA)—Altho Frank Morgan and Elissa Landi contribute genuinely fine portrayals to the film, it is, on the whole, a disappointing entertainment. Two themes make up its subject matter: one, that of a middle-aged, successful, business executive, attempting to recapture the values in living which he missed amassing money; the second, a study of the mishaps which usually attend a romance between age and youth. Neither of them has been stated fully, or resolved thoroughly, and rarely are they fused in a dramatic unity.

* * * *

The World in Revolt (AA)—Another compilation of newsreels depicting a world in transition, this document leaves much to be desired.

It succeeds in being more sensational than instructive.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law.

AAA

Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Many Happy Returns, *We're Not Dressing, *Twentieth Century, Marionettes, Double Door, *No Greater Glory, *Stingaree, Where Sinners Meet, Now I'll Tell All, by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein, Channel Crossing.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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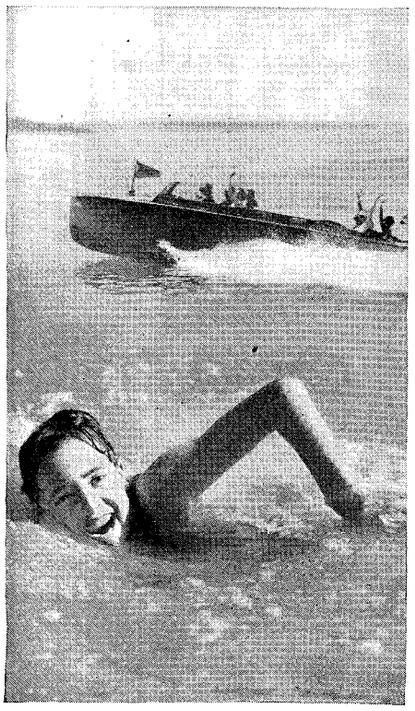

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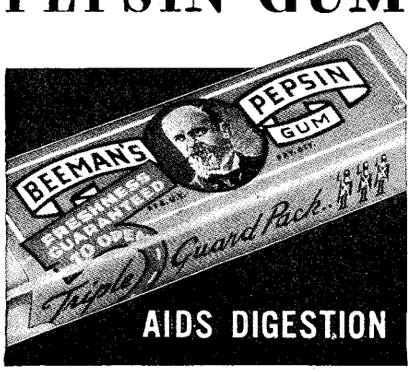

Work Among Far East Lepers

When the Rev. Joseph A. Sweeney of New Britain, Connecticut, went to Kongmoon, South China, more than ten years ago he was rather staggered to find that lepers were treated there as they were in Biblical times. The sufferers were shunned and left to shift for themselves. No community would have them; they could get water only from ditches draining rice fields. In consequence they suffered from a variety of other plagues—malaria, nephritis, acute anemia, beri-beri, trachoma. To make matters more difficult for the missionary, the lepers were suspicious even of him. They were afraid that he would give them a drink from "the black bottle"—a drink from which they would never awake. If one died in the first days of his ministrations he ran the chance of being suspected of poisoning the leper.

Now Father Sweeney has a colony of eighty-nine lepers, and a magistrate has offered him the use of an island in the Yeungkong River if he can arrange to care for the hundreds of lepers in the district. The cost will be less than that at the Federal Leprosarium in Louisiana.

Father Sweeney went to South China from Maryknoll Fathers, an American Catholic Foundation in New York, which is also known as the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America. The work of the society is centered in South China, Manchuria, Korea, Hawaii, and the Philippines, where it now has about 150 missioners. Each year a new group is sent out from the central headquarters at Ossining. A group of eighteen was ordained to the priesthood this month.

Catholics Lead in Membership

The Roman Catholic Church has the largest membership of any sect or religion in the world, according to figures published by the central committee for the Holy Year.

The percentages of the world population belonging to each group are given as follows: Catholic, 19; Confucians, 16.4; Moslems, 13; Hindus, 12.1; Buddhists, 10.8; Protestants, 8.9; Schismatics, 7.1; Animists, 6.6; Atheists, 4.1; Jews, 9/10ths of 1 per cent.

In North America, according to the same authority, the Roman Catholics number 52,513,320, or 33 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 85,540,818, or 54 per cent.; non-Christians, 21,000,130, or 13 per cent.

For Europe the figures are: Roman Catholics, 201,855,900, or 43 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 234,529,575, or 50 per cent.; non-Christians, 31,340,816, or 7 per cent.

In South America: Roman Catholics, 73,050,585, or 97 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 1,552,602, or 2 per cent.

In Africa: Roman Catholics, 5,387,678, or 4 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 9,103,725, or 7 per cent.; non-Christians, 125,574,030, or 89 per cent.

In Asia: Roman Catholics, 17,038,874, or 2 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 9,450,545, or 1 per cent.; non-Christians, 970,354,614, or 97 per cent.

IF ALL *Singers* **SIGNED A CODE THERE STILL WOULD BE BUT** ***ONE*** *Caruso*

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FIVE MINUTES LATER!
WELL, IT LOOKS AS THOUGH MURINE FIXED YOU UP.
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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

blunder, mistake, error.—"P. J. P.," Camden, N. J.—The word *mistake* is synonymous with either *blunder* or *error*, but *blunder* and *error* are not interchangeable. A *blunder* is a deviation from right conduct or the like through heedlessness or stupidity, whereas an *error* is such a deviation chiefly through ignorance. Either of such deviations may be classed as *mistakes*.

concha.—"K. R.," San Antonio, Tex.—A *concha*, meaning shell, was originally a shell-shaped ornament, usually silver, tho sometimes of leather. It is a common adornment for saddles, bridles, and chaps in the Southwest, and is also the name given to the button-like ornament that conceals the clasps on the lower leg of tight-fitting Mexican trousers.

cultivated; cultured.—"H. D. G.," Delta, Colo.—A *cultured* person is the correct phrase, for the adjective indicates that the person possesses education and refinement. *Cultivated* may be used to describe the mind of a person, but is not used of the person. One may say, "A *cultured* person possesses a *cultivated* mind."

gerunds.—"H. S.," Detroit, Mich.—In the present construction of the words of our language, there is no difference in the form of the *present participle* and the so-called *gerund*. In the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, construction from which our grammar is descended, there was a distinct difference in the formation of the two parts of speech.

Grammarians have been disputing for the past hundred years or longer over the inclusion of the *gerund*, but the modern tendency is to discard it. It is defined as "the infinitive in *-ing*"; that is, a form of the verb ending with the suffix *-ing* and which, in many cases, if not all, could be replaced with the usual form of the infinitive. For instance, the sentence "Seeing is believing," could be reworded without a change of sense as, "To see is to believe." *Seeing* and *believing* are called *gerunds*, by those who favor that nomenclature. The modern grammarian prefers to call them "present participles used as nouns."

wait for; wait on.—"J. B. P.," Wytheville, Va.—These two idioms are each correct, but have different meanings. To *wait for* me, means to stay in one place in anticipation of my arrival. To *wait on* me, means one of six different things: 1. To call upon me; 2. To serve me as a waiter or valet; 3. To await, as, "The outcome *waits on* me"; 4. To attend as a consequence, as, "Good fortune *waits on* me"; 5. To escort, as, "The bridegroom *waits on* me"; 6. To be continually observant of, as, "Angels *wait on* me."

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William Green Tells Labor's Side of the Story

(Continued from page 9)

begins, employers are showing less willingness to cooperate in the President's program. Last summer, when business was on the point of bankruptcy, employers gladly joined in the recovery program. This spring, altho they have been able to cut hours and increase wages, the only large industries which followed the President's suggestions to do this were those in which labor organizations were strong."

Mr. Green has been an organization man virtually all his life. Born in 1873 in the little mining town of Coshocton, Ohio, his earliest memories are associated with tales of the treacherous mines in which his father worked, and with the injustices and hardships which the miners suffered. He attended a public school, but, as soon as he was able to handle a pick, he donned a miner's cap during his vacations, and descended into the sooty pit.

Rankling Injustice

The common custom in that vicinity was to pass each man's pickings over a screen of a certain mesh and to pay him for only that coal which did not fall through. A man might be put to work on a soft vein which would crumble under his pick, with the result that at the end of the day he would have made but little money.

The injustice of this incensed the young miner, and kept him in constant rebellion against the unfair practise. He soon realized that, singly, the miner could accomplish little in the way of reforms, and, accordingly, he joined the local union. Before he had attained his majority, he made a name for himself as a speaker.

It probably was his resentment against this unfair practise which turned him from his original intention of becoming a minister. Works on economics supplanted the Bible as his evening reading, and the sermons which he once delivered to his imaginary congregation as he dug at the black walls of the mine gave way to speeches against the injustices under which he and his fellow-toilers were working. Soon he was delivering those speeches on platforms of Labor meetings, to real audiences.

His reputation grew. He became a powerful figure, could voice the ills of the worker, but, young as he was, he sought cooperation. Mediation seemed to him the surest means of effecting reforms.

He became president of the local union, then rose to head the Ohio District Union. By the time he was thirty-four, he was elected, as a Labor candidate, to the State Senate. He introduced a bill doing away with the practise of using screens in mines. The bill became a law.

While he was in the Legislature he also was instrumental in enacting a workmen's compensation law which has served as a model for many similar measures passed later on by other States. To this day he feels that this law is the most important thing he has accomplished.

When his term expired, he returned, as he expressed it, "to his people," and quickly rose to the important position of International Secretary-Treasurer of the Union.

In 1924 Samuel Gompers died. By this time Mr. Green, who had become Fourth Vice-President and a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, was elected to the Presidency.

To-day his office is on the seventh floor of the Federation Building at Washington—a bare room, devoid of pictures, and with a desk covered with papers and a couple of hard chairs as its only furniture. It is as simple a room as the man himself.

"It is a puzzle to me," he said, "how any one with the slightest knowledge of economics can still believe that by upsetting the balance of income distribution, prosperity can be restored. It is the same people who endeavor to deprive the worker of his just hire who likewise object to collective bargaining.

"Collective bargaining is one of the most important rights which Labor has gained under the NRA. Under the code of fair practise approved by the President, Labor may organize, under its own union, with representatives of its own choosing.

"Seventy-five per cent. of strikes which have occurred since the codes were adopted have been the result of companies refusing to permit Labor to do what it was entitled to do under the law.

"The law-enforcing agencies of this country are aware of the fact that when employers refuse to permit their employees to organize a union of their own choosing, they are violating the law, yet that is precisely what they are doing when they compel their employees to become members of company unions.

"Company unions are farces. They are the creatures of corporations which establish them. They are the means by which industrial management exercises control over the economic life of the workers. They are set up by the company which pays all the expenses. The officers of these unions, as well as the alleged representatives of the workers, receive their salaries for serving from the company. Their laws can only be amended by a unanimous vote of the accredited representatives of the company union and the plant management. I ask any fair-minded man if this kind of a union can be of any benefit to the worker.

Labor's Protest

"If a considerable number of employers persist in endeavoring to prevent organization in independent unions; if they try to confine negotiations concerning wages, hours, and working conditions to the representatives of company unions, we undoubtedly shall have a period of grave unrest.

"Labor's protest against the effort to deprive it of true union organization is born of its experiences during the depression. It has come to realize the helplessness of the individual, and to know that an independent organization is a fundamental protection.

"It is up to the constructive leadership in business to sit down and reason with the constructive leadership in Labor, and work out a scheme to achieve the great objectives of the Recovery Administration."

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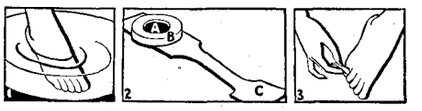

1 Soak foot ten minutes in hot water, wipe dry.
2 Apply Blue-Jay, centering pad directly over corn.
3 After three days the corn is gone. Remove plaster, soak foot ten minutes in hot water, lift out the corn.

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The Tennis World Watches Wimbledon

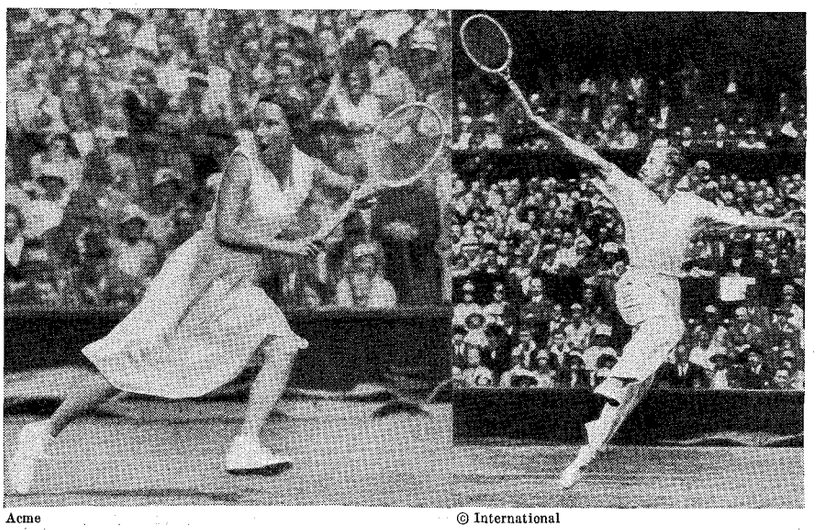
Interest Stirred Up by the Approaching Davis Cup Matches Converges Early in That Little London Suburb Where Men and Women Champions From Many Nations Meet

By Al Laney

Paris.

IN a pleasant suburb of London the curtain will go up next Monday on the greatest lawn-tennis show on earth and one of the most amazing spectacles in all the realm of sport. It is a show which needs no advance ballyhoo, for devotees of tennis will go down to Wimbledon during the next two weeks in hundreds of thousands. More people will try to get in, and fail, than attend any other tennis tournament anywhere.

This is no exaggeration. On the first of last February, nearly five months before the Wimbledon fortnight was scheduled to open, the applications for seats were closed, and the All-England Club returned more than $50,000 in checks to unsuccessful ticket seekers.



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Two who might upset the apple-cart at Wimbledon: Dorothy Round, England's No. 1 and a Methodist Sunday School teacher, who beat Helen Jacobs last year at Wimbledon; and Sidney Wood, America's dark-horse threat to Perry and Crawford

Wimbledon Without a Peer

Thousands of these unsuccessful applicants will go down to Wimbledon just the same, to stand outside the gates, some of them to pay £5 for an eight-shilling seat, others to stand in line for the general admission tickets. As the second week brings the later rounds, they will wait in line all night until noon for the privilege of buying tickets which give them the right to stand up all afternoon under a broiling sun. On some days there will be 35,000 on the grounds. No day will see fewer people than 20,000.

During two weeks, London lives and breathes Wimbledon. Tennis is the principal, often the only, topic of conversation in "pub" and club, at fashionable dinner and supper tables, and in the underground. They are tennis-mad, these people.

For Wimbledon is a rite, and to promenade at least once a day in that wide expanse between center and outer courts, is a duty. It is a promenade altogether different from those others at Lords and Ascot. One may be one of those celebrities whose every appearance in the city causes crowds to gather, but at Wimbledon one will pass unnoticed unless he is proficient in the art of hitting a little white ball across a net.

Motion-picture "queens" familiar to millions have walked unnoticed for hours in the Wimbledon promenade, a little look of sadness on their faces. But let some tennis star try to push his way across the stream to an outside court and immediately he is the center of a swirling eddy of young girls and boys, and older ones, too, all poking little books and fountain pens at him. If he makes the opposite side without signing his name a dozen times he is lucky.

It is a colorful, excited throng, constantly on the move. There is nothing quite like the great roaring noise made by thousands of feet and thousands of voices echoing and reechoing around the corridors and rebounding from the roof as these tennis-mad people pass and repass down the passages of the great gray cement building which surrounds the center court, ever hurrying and scurrying in fear of missing something. Fifty matches a day on eighteen courts; 5,000 people taking tea at hundreds of tables on two vast tea-lawns; 18,000 rising as one to stand silently as the King and Queen enter the Royal Box, with two figures all in white rigidly at attention at either end of a narrow oblong of green turf, the most famous tennis battleground in the world—the mad, exciting world of Wimbledon.

All these things are certainties for the next two weeks. They surely will happen again just as they have been happening year after year, no matter what the entry, no matter who wins. To win at Wimbledon, even to compete there, is the dream of every tennis-player, everywhere. All other tournaments are lesser tournaments. Wimbledon is unique.

But when it comes to prophecy, even the boldest must hedge. Time was when one might predict with certainty that Tilden, stalking majestically onto the center court, would win unless he broke a leg. Even when he was nearly forty, one knew no one could stop him before he came against one of those little giants of the game, Cochet or Lacoste.

There are no Tildens, Cochets, or Lacostes, in the field now. Tennis form has been more variable of late than the form-book of a stable. In a field which includes all the fine tennis-players of the world, stars begin to fall on the very first day.

No Infallible Prophets

They tell the story around Wimbledon of a mild little man who, for many years, has been going about quietly on opening day, offering odds of twenty to one against anyone picking the last eight survivors in either singles event. Few can resist backing their judgment, or the chance to win a pound for a shilling, but, in all the time the little man has been laying his bets, he never has had to pay.

No one ever yet has named the last eight at Wimbledon and the seeding committee, which bases its selections on merit and current form, never has seen more than four of its seeded men come through. This year Jack Crawford, of Australia, the holder, and Fred Perry, of England, holder of the United States title, are the logical finalists, despite Perry's injury in Paris last month, which may affect his play. It is not easy to see who is to prevent another meeting between them on July 7 unless it is Sidney Wood, seemingly the only American player at present capable of raising his game to that rarified level on which they dwell, and the only former Wimbledon champion in the field.

In the women's singles, Wimbledon presents a situation it has not known in seven years. From 1927, through last year, "Queen Helen" reigned alone, and unchallenged, in splendid isolation from her field. But now, the Queen has abdicated, the throne is vacant and greater interest attaches to the women's singles than it has known since the calm California girl with the immaculate strokes began where the Incomparable Suzanne left off.

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In this event, also, there are two outstanding players. Successor to Mrs. Moody at home, and, possibly, throughout the world, Miss Helen Jacobs twice has been a Wimbledon finalist. Last year she deposed Mrs. Moody at Forest Hills, the only woman to defeat the invincible Helen since that dramatic day on the Riviera when Mlle. Lenglen met and turned back the only threat to her supremacy.

Miss Dorothy Round, the British No. 1 player, is Miss Jacobs's greatest rival among the women tennis-players of the world. Perhaps her only rival. On a hot July afternoon last year, facing Mrs. Moody, this quiet, demure girl from Worcestershire stood, for a few brief moments, on the threshold of the throne room.

The English girl had Queen Helen on the run, and was the first to reveal the limitations of Mrs. Moody's physical resources. She missed her triumph only because the hand was not quite steady at the crisis and she had not had quite enough experience. This year she has improved. She is a sounder match player.

The center court will be looking for new favorites. It made a good start last year with Lester Stoefen, handsomest and most interesting player on the courts to-day, and the crowd will welcome him back. Little Miss Sarah Palfrey, of Brookline, Massachusetts, stepped onto the center court several years ago and promptly stole the gallery from Betty Nuthall, Wimbledon's prime favorite at the time. Miss Palfrey is sure to be taken back to Wimbledon's heart this year.

Two weeks from this Saturday it will all be over. Putney High Street, for two weeks a world highway, again will be merely a village street, no different from its neighbor, East Sheen. The velvet-green lawns will be deserted once more, but over them still will hover something of the spirit of Wimbledon.

New Life in Boxing

Paid attendance at the Carnera-Baer fight totaled 52,268; gross receipts were $428,000; and the average ticket-price was $8.19. Carnera's fight with Tommy Loughran in Miami, Florida, last March struck the low in this title contest when only 8,624 fans paid a gross of $44,598.70 to see the battle at an average ticket-price of $5.45.

Altho the Baer-Carnera "gate" raised the hopes of promoters and boxing enthusiasts, it still is far below "takes" of the days when Tex Rickard waved his magic wand. Fights at which receipts totaled a million dollars or more were:

	Attendance	Receipts	Average Ticket-Price
Dempsey-Tunney, 1927....	104,943	$2,658,660	$25.33
Dempsey-Sharkey, 1927....	75,000	1,083,530	14.45
Dempsey-Tunney, 1926....	120,757	1,895,733	15.70
Dempsey-Firpo, 1923.....	82,000	1,188,603	14.50
Dempsey-Carpentier, 1921..	75,000	1,789,238	24.01

Tex Rickard's first promotion was the lightweight-championship battle between Joe Gans and Battling Nelson at Goldfield, Nevada, September, 1906, when Joe Gans won on a foul in a fight to the finish before "an immense crowd" which paid $80,000 to see the fight.

Sport Shots

The Collegiate Track Season reaches a climax this week-end when the college stars from all over the country lay siege to the N.C.A.A. championships in Los Angeles, California—the "Cinder State" that raises most of America's track stars. Traveling expenses were awarded to 164 athletes representing seventy-four colleges. Don Favor, University of Maine's I.C.A.A.A.A. hammer-throw champion, gets the biggest expense check, for $196.71. Vincent Reel, Occidental's only entrant, is kindest to the N.C.A.A. finances—he gets fourteen cents street-car fare.

No college will be kind to California in competition. The Stanford team, I.C.A.A.A. champion in meters, will find it difficult to survive the horde of competitors storming the N.C.A.A. events. Colleges are expected to send at least 100 more athletes on their own budgets—promising the largest entry list since the games were established in 1921. Louisiana State, defending champion, the University of Kansas, "Big Six" champion, and the University of Illinois, "Big Ten" champion, are expected to provide a real test for the "California Ascendancy."

* * * *

More than thirty women pilots from all parts of the country will face Amelia Earhart's flag this Sunday at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, in the third annual All-Women Air Race, sponsored by Annette Gipson, twenty-four-year-old Georgia pilot. The race, which is the only event of its kind in the world limited solely to women, will be a handicap contest flown three laps of a ten-mile closed course. Among the officials of the day will be Ruth Nichols, Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, and Clyde Pangborn.

* * * *

The Kent School Crew Sailed last week to defend the silver Thames Challenge Cup which it won last year in the Henley Regatta in England. Father Frederick H. Sill, headmaster and coach of the Kent eight, is taking his fourth boat-load of boys to the river events.

Sports Calendar

Aviation

June 23-July 8—Fifth Annual National Soaring Contest, Elmira, New York.

Horse-racing

July 14—The Classic, Arlington Park, Illinois.

Trotting and Pacing

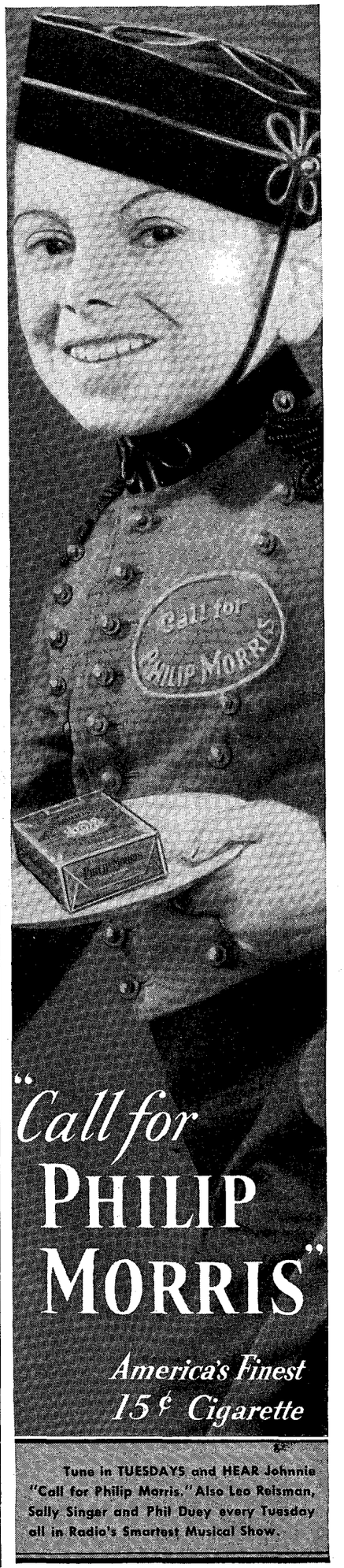
July 9-14—The Grand Circuit: Toledo, Ohio.

Lawn-tennis

July 2-7—National Clay Court Championships, Chicago, Illinois.

Rowing

July 4-7—The Henley Regatta, England.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The Lonely Man at Merion

Olin Dutra, a Sick Golfer Physically But a Sound One Mentally, Won the National Open Golf Championship Against a Strong Field, a Blustering Wind, and Himself

By George Trevor

"THREE things are without profit," runs an old Chinese proverb: "To argue with a woman, to paint a picture on water, and to push back the wind."

Olin Dutra, America's new National Open Golf Champion, may well question that last warning. He pushed the wind aside so profitably at Merion that he overcame an eight-stroke deficit on the final day—an unprecedented feat—and reaped a reward of anywhere between ten and thirty thousand dollars, depending upon his canniness in capitalizing on the crown.

But the new champion wants a champion's color. He lacks the egocentric showmanship of Hagen, the magnetic personality and the lyric artistry of Jones, and the chip-on-the-shoulder cockiness of Sarazen. You admire Dutra, but you can not love him or hate him—the twin emotions from which box-office drawing power is compounded.

Someone has called him the "gay caballero." It is an inept characterization. Dutra is a moody, introspective chap—serious, purposeful. He smiled once at Merion, when a fox-terrier, frightened by baying marshals, sought refuge at his feet on the fifteenth hole of the final round. Instead of cracking, the incident relaxed Dutra's taut nerves. He holed a curling twenty-two-footer for the decisive birdie, and his features promptly drew back into solemn, almost morose, expression.

Courteous to everyone—even the pests who annoy a champion in the making—Dutra never will be a glad-hander or a back-slapper. There is an inbred dignity in his postures and his mannerisms on the links which reflect his Spanish heritage.

The Mental Hazard

The psychic aspect of Dutra's belated triumph is more interesting than the technical details. Ever since he swept the links in 1932 following a crack-up while leading the Fresh Meadow pack, Dutra had been acutely conscious of a whispering campaign. Behind his broad back he knew that certain of his colleagues were saying: "This guy, Dutra, has the shots, but not the backbone, to win the National Open."

He floundered about in his game all last year. Then, one afternoon last March, he walked up and sat down on a little hill overlooking Santa Monica to ponder upon his problems—a new man left that hill.

"My chin will be out at Merion," he wrote, right after that, to Leo Diegel. "You boys had better reckon with me. This time, I have been disciplining my will, instead of my golfing reflexes."

"When I got that note," said Diegel, "I went out and bet on Olin. Nobody else can hit an iron so consistently to the flag nor putt with such diabolical accuracy. Those huge hands have the touch of a master billiard-player around the greens."

Wide World

Olin Dutra relaxes, and smiles a bit after he gets his hands off his clubs and onto the handles of the Open Championship Cup

Dutra's brand new "fight" was sorely tested when he contracted colitis on the way to Merion from California. En route, he lost fifteen of his 230 pounds. He was a sick man when he teed up. His caddie carried an assortment of pills that Dutra fed on at intervals throughout the play.

No man ever has won an Open with less "roar of the crowd" ringing in his ears. Lonely as a dark cloud in a clear sky he plodded around the course, threading between the sand-limed bunkers which snared his rivals. Not until he reached the clubhouse turn on the last lap did he collect a gallery. The crowd was tailing Cox, Cruickshank, and Sarazen.

The grape-vine system that spreads news at golf tournaments set the pack after Dutra. His belated gallery watched this mathematician beat the blustering winds—Dutra had been weaned on wind in California—and coast into the title with putts to spare on the two final greens.

The new champion comes from a pioneer California family. He learned to speak Spanish as a child. And he learned golf in a stubble field where tomato-cans served as cups. Dutra spent five unhappy years after that working in a hardware store, before he could make a vocation out of his hobby.

Between Olin and his brother, Mortie, there is a David-Jonathan tie. They insist on adjoining lockers in a championship, and at Merion they ate together between rounds. Mortie Dutra was the happiest man there:

"I knew the kid had it in him!" shouted Mortie, dancing a jig on the locker-room floor. "The kid" is fifteen months younger than Mortie. Olin was less exuberant:

"I'm happy about the title," he said, "but my real satisfaction came in proving to myself that I wasn't a quitter."

Yale Defends Intercollegiate Golf Title

During the last few years it has become increasingly evident that the colleges are feeding crack athletes into every branch of sport, both amateur and professional. Baseball, tennis, golf, polo, boxing, swimming, and many other games have all felt the influx of graduate and undergraduate players.

But of all sports golf perhaps has been the one most affected by the rise of college players. The recent victory of Lawson Little, a Stanford University junior, in the British Amateur Championship, has served to increase the respect for college golfers first accorded them after George Dunlap captured the United States Amateur title last September. With such stars as Sidney Noyes, Phillips Finlay, Johnny Fischer, Maurice McCarthy, Watts Gunn, Roland Mackenzie, Rodney Bliss, Scotty Campbell, Billy Howell, and Charley Seaver playing leading rôles in golf tournaments all over the country, it is small wonder that college golf is attracting attention.

When the National Intercollegiate Team and Individual Championships get underway next Monday at the Country Club of Cleveland attention will be centered on Yale, attempting to defend the team championship it has won for three successive years. Yale, built up as a winning combination headed by Captain Ollie Transue, under the coaching of a Scottish professional, Ben Thomson, seems again fitted to retain the title.

Analyzing the reasons for Yale's victories in the team matches, Thomson said: "I have a great advantage over other college coaches in being able to work indoors in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium during the winter with both the Varsity and Freshman squads. It is significant that since this was made possible in 1931 by the completion of the gymnasium Yale has won the Intercollegiate Team Title each year. Through the winter months I have an opportunity of looking over the golf candidates and finding out if they have the three essential points of a good golf prospect—correct handling of the feet, hands, and arms.

"This year's team looks pretty good. Ollie Transue and Law Weatherwax are the two stars. Ollie holds the official Yale Course record of seventy-one, but Law, in his Freshman year, playing it for the second time, scored an unofficial sixty-six!" S. B.

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Honorary Degrees Again Bestowed Sparingly

LITERARY DIGEST *Survey of Leading Universities Indicates a Return of Educational Institutions to a More Conservative Policy*

President Roosevelt has not had much time for home-work since last September, but, nevertheless, he took his degree this month along with thousands of American students.

Yale University at its Commencement Wednesday (June 20) conferred upon the President the degree of Doctor of Laws "honoris causa," which to the University means "for the sake of honor," and to those citizens who have been voting affirmatively in THE LITERARY DIGEST poll "richly deserved."

The President was one of several hundred distinguished citizens selected by the universities and colleges of the country as examples of great social service, or intellectual attainments.

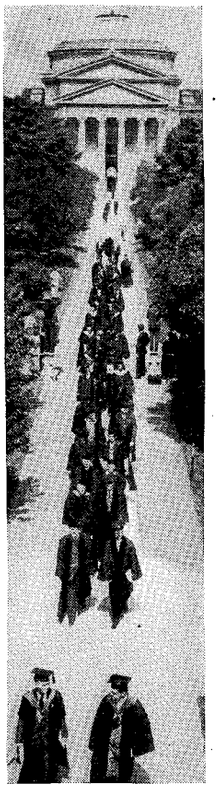
Few industrialists and leaders of finance were found among those honored this year. This fact, and the conspicuous place in the list occupied by the President, might lead one to ascribe the trend in honorary degrees this June to the New Deal in Washington were it not for the fact that the number of public officials who received honorary degrees was not exceptionally large.

Rather, the trend probably indicates a return of educational institutions to a more conservative policy in bestowing honors after a period in which it is contended by some that the universities and colleges wandered far afield from their main business to scratch the back of big business.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has made a survey of honorary degrees awarded this year, and, in order to make the survey a comprehensive one, and one of similar institutions, included the thirty members of the Association of American Universities.

These thirty universities are as follows: Brown University, University of California, Catholic University of America, University of Chicago, Clark University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, Indiana University, State University of Iowa, Johns Hopkins University, University of Kansas, McGill University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, University of North Carolina, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Stanford University, University of Texas, University of Toronto, University of Virginia, Washington University (St. Louis), University of Wisconsin, and Yale University.

Of these thirty universities, eleven did not grant honorary degrees this year. They are: in the East (two out of ten), Cornell University and Clark University; in the Middle West (six out of thirteen), University of Chicago, University of Illinois, State University of Iowa, University of Kansas, University of Minnesota, and Washington University; on the Pacific Coast (one out of two), Stanford University; and in the South (two out of three), University of Texas and University of Virginia. Both Canadian universities, McGill and Toronto, granted honorary degrees.



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Procession at the 102d Commencement exercises of New York University

As a matter of fact, of all the honorary degrees conferred by members of the Association of American Universities, considerably more than half were awarded to scholars and educators.

Harvard and Princeton this week exchanged compliments, Princeton awarding to James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and Harvard conferring the same degree upon Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton. Yale completed the round of the "Big Three" by also giving a degree to Doctor Conant, having bestowed one upon Doctor Dodds last June.

The presidents of the "Big Three," James Rowland Angell, of Yale, and Doctors Conant and Dodds, were honored by New York University, which conferred the Doctor of Laws degree upon them, and also honored its Chancellor Emeritus, Elmer Ellsworth Brown, with the same title.

Recently-elected college presidents who received three or more honorary degrees this June were: Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University; Arthur Cutts Willard, who succeeds Doctor Chase as President of the University of Illinois; Tyler Dennett, President-elect of Williams College, and Doctors Conant and Dodds.

Public officials who received honorary degrees included: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by Columbia; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, by Northwestern; Robert B. Goodman, Director of the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department, and John L. Savage, Chief Designing Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation at Denver, by Wisconsin.

Eastern universities are commonly thought of as strongholds of conservatism, but in going to the Supreme Court of the United States for candidates for honorary degrees, two of them, the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton, chose Justices who are not included in the conservative camp of the Court. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Harlan Fiske Stone, and Princeton conferred the same degree on Owen Josephus Roberts.

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Wall Street Accepts New Deal in Finance

Apparently Intending to Play Game According to New Rules, the Nation's Financial Center Busies Itself With Readjustments and Rearrangements Entailed by Statutes

THE summer of 1934 marks the beginning of a new financial era. Wall Street—using the phrase in its broadest sense—has accepted the New Deal, and apparently intends to play the game according to the new rules. The most significant financial news in recent days is tied up with the readjustments and rearrangements which are being made.

Two dates stand out. June 16 was the dead-line for compliance with the Banking Act and July 1 will see certain of the new stock-exchange controls in effect. The Banking Act compelled an absolute divorce between the deposit-banking business and the business of dealing in securities, altho banks may deal in Government, State and municipal issues. Most institutions, hoping for a last minute change in the law, delayed action as long as possible.

The security affiliates of big banks in the last twenty years have risen to a position of dominance in the investment field, but their existence now is terminated by law. Three years ago the Bankers Trust Company and the Manhattan Company of New York dropped their affiliates. A few weeks ago the First National Bank of Boston cut adrift its First of Boston Corporation, which, as the First Boston Corporation, took over the Harris Forbes business from the Chase National Bank. Within the last few days the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, and the First National Bank dissolved their affiliates.

Banking Divorced

The private bankers who had both taken deposits and dealt in securities waited until the last moment to make their choice. In many cases they scanned the financial future in order to decide whether to play safe by retaining deposits, or to stick to securities and take a chance on the return of prosperity and investment activity. The fact that they decided to do the latter in a proportion of about two to one is a significant indication of the faith of some of the country's ablest financiers in the early revival of investment financing. Among the important private banks which will confine themselves to the investment business are Kuhn, Loeb and Company, Kidder, Peabody and Company, Speyer and Company, Lehman Brothers, Hallgarten and Company, Dillon, Read and Company, J. and W. Seligman, Lazard Frérès, and Goldman, Sachs and Company.

On the other side are a few of the great names of Wall Street. Among those firms which will continue as bankers, pure and simple, are J. P. Morgan and Company, A. Iselin and Company, and Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company, the last named having organized a new corporation to take over the security business. Outside of New York Drexel and Company, Philadelphia affiliate of the Morgan firm, will continue as a bank. In Chicago, there will be little change as La Salle Street's security houses have not been accepting deposits. Pittsburgh banks have dropped their security business.

Tho banking is divorced from the investment business, yet vexing problems have come up which Wall Street's ablest corporation lawyers have been called in to solve. What about the investment dealers and brokers who keep customers' money on deposit while awaiting investment? It has been decided that such funds will not draw interest and that checks can not be drawn against them and that customers must give investment instruction within a reasonable time. If this is not done the investment houses may deposit such funds in special accounts with deposit banks. A number of details will require rulings from the Federal Reserve Board.

While these reorganizations have been going on, the brokers have been preparing to comply with the new Securities Exchange Act, effective, in part, on July 1. The margin provisions are somewhat confusing, since the law provides both a standard minimum margin of 45 per cent., and an alternate standard based on the price of individual stocks as compared with their recent low prices. The important fact here is that the Federal Reserve Board obtains complete control over margin requirements beginning on October 1, and the Board's decision at that time must be awaited. This makes the Board's rôle extremely important. It seems to W. H. Grimes, *The Wall Street Journal's* Washington correspondent, that the Board will "look upon its new duties from the standpoint of credit, rather than from the standpoint of exercising regulatory powers, or any punitive powers that it has as a result of the new Act." In other words, the Board will watch for the appearance of conditions like those in 1928 and 1929, and will have the weapons with which to exercise the control which it would not, or could not, exercise in 1929. The margin requirements of the law do not apply until July 1, 1937, to loans made before the President signed the bill on June 6.

Loud protests were aroused by the provision in the Exchange Act compelling every issuer of a listed security to make such annual and quarterly reports as the Commission may prescribe. This seemed to be putting a tremendous burden on the corporations. It is expected, however, that the Commission will require only the publication of information essential to investors.

Trade Indices Up

A considerable volume of new capital issues is expected now that the restrictions of the Securities Act have been relaxed.

Business news last week reflected the effects of the New Deal, the drought and the strike threats. Most trade indices moved upward. The first weeks of the curtailment of textile production by the code authorities steadied the textile market. Cuts in automobile prices increased sales, but Auburn's omission of its dividend weakened motor stocks temporarily. Wall Street in general was more cheerful, with a slightly more active market, and somewhat higher prices for both bonds and stocks. Governments led the upswing in bonds until ten United States issues were selling at 1934 highs and seven at new all-time highs. A rise in steel production was attributed to consumers' fears of a strike. Trade authorities consider this the peak of the year. *The Wall Street Journal* printed a list of fifty-nine corporations which had increased or resumed dividend payments within the last six weeks. Copper went up to nine cents a pound after heavy buying. As compared with the same period last year, packers were paying more wages, candy sales were reported much higher, new life insurance business showed an increase, electric power production moved up, and more building permits were reported for May.

Feeling Better, Already!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

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"Depression-Proof" Shares Pay Dividends

More Than Forty Common Stocks Have Kept Up or Bettered Their Pay-Out Records Despite Hard Times, Survey Shows

It is difficult to realize that there are more than forty common stocks which one might have owned before the 1929 crash and could have retained right on through the depression without the loss of a single cent of income.

From time to time stocks have been pointed out which have kept up their dividend records. The Stock Exchange house of Frazier Jelke and Company has compiled a list of forty-nine stocks paying as much—or more—per share now as in 1929, and which have not made any reductions in cash dividend rates during the last five dolorous years.

The following group of stocks, all listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with current dividend rates, includes eight foods, eight tobaccos, seven utilities, five gold-mining issues, five retail issues, three household-products companies, two oils, and one railroad:

Air Reduction	$3.00
Allied Chemical	6.00
Amerada	2.00
American Chicle	3.00
American Snuff	3.00
American Stores	2.50
American Telephone	9.00
American Tobacco	5.00
Beech-Nut Packing	3.00
Beneficial Industrial Loan	1.50
Bon Ami A	5.00
Brooklyn Union Gas	5.00
Brown Shoe	3.00
Chesapeake & Ohio	2.80
Coca Cola	6.00
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore	3.60
Cream of Wheat	2.00
Diamond Match	1.00
Dome Mines	1.00
First National Stores	2.50
General Cigar	4.00
General Mills	3.00
Grant, W. T.	1.00
Hackensack Water	1.50
Hazel-Atlas Glass	5.00
Helme, G. W.	7.00
Hollinger Consolidated Gold	.65
Homestake Mining	24.00
International Business Machines	6.00
Kress, S. H.	1.00
Lake Shore Mines	2.00
Liggett & Myers	5.00
Lily-Tulip Cup	1.50
McIntyre Porcupine	1.00
Mead Johnson	3.00
National Lead	5.00
Pacific Lighting	3.00
Penick & Ford	2.00
Philip Morris, Ltd.	1.00
Quaker Oats	4.00
Reynolds Tobacco	3.00
Scott Paper	1.50
Southern California Edison	2.00
Sun Oil	1.00
Telautograph	1.00
Trico Products	2.50
United Gas Improvement	1.20
United States Tobacco	5.00
Woolworth, F. W.	2.40

Almost limitless discussion might be provoked by calling attention to the industries which are represented in the above list, and by reflections on the various theories of common-stock investment, but this must be left to the reader.

From the standpoint of capital appreciation in the near future, it might be remarked that the stocks in the list may not have the speculative appeal of stocks of concerns now recovering earnings wiped out by the depression.

Incidentally, a round dozen of the stocks listed are paying more at the present time than they did in 1929.

Government Control Favored

Cooperation with the Government in this period of readjustment of relations between government and business was urged last week by Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of Consolidated Gas of New York, New York Edison Company, and Niagara-Hudson Power. This fifty-three-year-old banker and utilities magnate, having, as he told the New York State bankers at their convention, passed many years in an intensely-regulated business, views with keen interest the extension of governmental regulation in new fields. He has come to the conclusion that "in some form our great industries, particularly those dealing with natural resources, should have some regulation by the Government."

He also told his fellow-bankers:

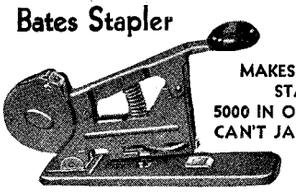
"The people who are in charge of government at this time have a most difficult task. It should not be made more difficult by unreasoning opposition. The object of governments should be to promote the best in our social life and to aid the best in our industrial and agricultural enterprises. I counsel patience and cooperation."

New Deal Cheaper Than War

After the Government's last sale of $800,000,000 worth of bonds and notes, the Treasury figures showed that the national debt had reached the record point of $26,951,036,216, as compared with the war-time peak of $26,596,701,648 in 1919. This is a tremendous burden, yet there are one or two cheerful considerations. For one thing, the Government has borrowed less during the current year than President Roosevelt estimated by a round $3,000,000,000. In other words, at the end of the year the debt will be approximately $26,800,000,000, instead of the estimated $29,847,740,711.

More of the sourness is taken out of the fiscal picture by Charles B. Merrill, of Merrill, Hawley and Company, who explained in a recent New York *Herald Tribune* article that while the present national debt slightly tops that of 1919, the net debt per capita this month is approximately 78 per cent. of the net debt per capita in June, 1919. Because of the lower rate at which the Government can borrow, the actual interest charges this year are 70.8 per cent. of those at the same period in 1919, while the per capita interest charge is only about 59.6 per cent. of the 1919 figure. While Mr. Merrill by no means would justify continued lavish Federal expenditures, he feels that with improving business the present public debt will be far from unsupportable.

Bates Stapler



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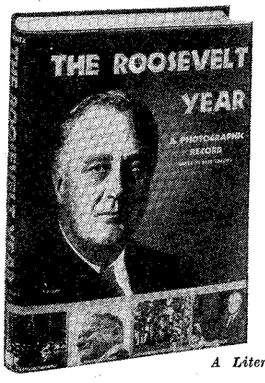

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Roosevelt Lead Grows As Poll Tops Million Votes

(Continued from page 7)

further analyze and classify the returns in the main poll. Most violent differences of opinion were registered in the banker-ballots—ranging from an approving ratio of 90.95 per cent. in Mississippi to a disapproving ratio of 82.25 in Rhode Island.

***Literary Digest*-College Newspaper Poll of American Undergraduates**

	Yes	*No*	*Total*
Brown	319	219	538
Columbia College	207	89	296
Cornell	1,287	842	2,129
Dartmouth	738	298	1,036
Harvard	2,103	1,130	3,233
New York Univ.	310	133	443
Univ. of Illinois	358	265	623
Univ. of Michigan	420	205	625
Univ. of Minnesota	449	260	709
Univ. of Virginia	343	181	524
Univ. of Wisconsin	855	332	1,187
Vassar	24	11	35
Wellesley	23	15	38
Yale	1,366	872	2,238
Totals	8,802	4,852	13,654

The returns in three special DIGEST polls of the clergy, physicians, and business men are in this week. The results indicate that the business men, as a class, stay quite closely in the wake of the results in the main poll, instead of breaking away as did the banker-ballots.

It could have been predicted safely that physicians and the clergy would not differ greatly from the general voice of approval for the New Deal—their approval was expected. New Deal weakness among the clergy and physicians in such States as Connecticut, Kansas, Illinois, Vermont, and Nebraska merely reflects the main poll.

Business Men Approve

The case of the business-ballots presents a different problem. Judging from the comments scribbled on DIGEST poll-ballots and a hundred other popular expressions, the NRA has been a bone of contention that could be expected to turn a great many business men against the New Deal—certainly as much so as certain of the President's policies have antagonized the bankers. Such has not been the case.

Business men in only twelve States returned majorities of "No" ballots in their special poll. The returns were heavy enough in only nine of the twelve to be of any real significance. This special LITERARY DIGEST poll showed the strongest opposition among the business men in Maine and Vermont. Illinois and Connecticut hovered close to the 5 per cent. edge that marked them as "marginal" States.

Analysis of the returns from business men based on replies to the question: "How did you vote in 1932?" indicates that Roosevelt has lost the approval of 25.24 per cent. of his 1932 voters and gained 32.23 per cent. of Hoover's—a net gain of 6.99 per cent. In the banker-ballots, the New Deal suffered a net loss among 1932 voters of 7.23 per cent.

Henry P. Fletcher, new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as stated in the New York *Herald Tribune*, has "stressed the need of an appeal to the young men and women of the country, who, he said, would have to meet the burden of the expenditures now being made by the Roosevelt Administration."

College Youth Votes "Yes"

Returns this week in THE LITERARY DIGEST-College Newspaper Poll of American Undergraduates record an approving ratio of 64.46 per cent. of the 13,654 ballots returned to date from fourteen colleges. Second reports from the first seven colleges listed last week show that the lead for the New Deal is growing in all except New York University, Harvard, and Virginia. Wisconsin remains at the top of the list with a "Yes" ratio of 72.03 per cent. that is still growing. The University of Illinois has returned the smallest proportion of "Yes" ballots—57.46 per cent.—but was still about 4 per cent. higher than the State of Illinois.

Analysis of these college ballots on a basis of the way the students voted in the 1932 Presidential election shows that Hoover "carried" ten of the fourteen colleges listed. In 1934, THE LITERARY DIGEST-College Newspaper Poll shows that the New Deal has, to date, "carried" all fourteen of those colleges, and with a comfortable lead in all of them.

John Morisson, Editor of the Harvard *Crimson*, has expressed his surprize at the complete reversal recorded in the colleges: "I had always thought," he said, "that I was living in the middle of a bunch of Tories here at Harvard."

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* has commented:

"We doubt that the political philosophy of the boys has undergone any radical change. The difference is, rather, that youth simply can not resist a man who is continually starting something and who is always willing to take a chance."

The fact remains that undergraduate newspapers and the sudden popularity of courses in current events at the colleges indicate that students are becoming interested in affairs outside the campus. It is not too much to expect that they are approaching an understanding of the affairs of the nation at large.

College-poll ratios follow the trend of opinion found in the States in which they are located. In fact, the poll of the bankers has been the only one to date that has not reflected closely the trend of the main poll. Even the business men fell in line. The President's policies received a minority of "Yes" business-ballots in only nine States where the returns were heavy enough to be conclusive: Connecticut, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Delaware, Illinois, and Iowa. Six of those States could be classified as "marginal" in the main poll.

The Greenville (S. C.) *News* has discovered a part that the disapproving minority in the main poll can play in the future of the New Deal:

"It is somewhat surprizing that the returns thus far indicate that approximately 40 per cent. of those questioned disapprove the Roosevelt program. That is a minority, but a very strong minority. It is capable of effective political action if it is well organized and capably led. With the proper kind of constructive political leadership it can serve the country as a critic of those phases of the New Deal which appear to it to be leading to injurious consequences."

Special Poll of Clergy, Business Men, and Physicians
(Counted separately from the main poll)

STATE	*CLERGY*		*BUSINESS MEN*		*PHYSICIANS*	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama	168	76	34	19	418	77
Arizona	4	1	..	..	7	11
Arkansas	49	37	229	81	236	101
California	3	..	4	8	209	113
Colorado	57	59	4	4	123	101
Connecticut	173	92	1,166	1,374	194	248
Delaware	19	13	79	86	35	18
Dist. of Columbia	69	76	126	119	83	67
Florida	44	43	506	213	317	125
Georgia	51	40	82	27	581	99
Idaho	1	1	2	..	11	11
Illinois	710	510	1,866	2,372	1,746	1,889
Indiana	262	331	1,210	1,182	654	967
Iowa	276	275	573	595	481	548
Kansas	191	229	55	48	265	343
Kentucky	69	82	818	439	495	320
Louisiana	6	8	82	23	60	21
Maine	28	27	57	94	55	100
Maryland	217	129	279	217	247	242
Massachusetts	370	213	2,051	2,797	646	869
Michigan	253	202	1,623	1,315	809	676
Minnesota	210	158	860	704	384	286
Mississippi	40	20	3	1	181	20
Missouri	344	260	1,700	998	1,131	656
Montana	6	3	2	..	..	..
Nebraska	115	148	44	25	222	187
Nevada	..	..	1	..	..	..
New Hampshire	51	27	54	75	73	96
New Jersey	322	244	2,645	2,553	629	521
New Mexico	11	7	..	..	21	19
New York	1,053	735	9,185	7,136	2,605	1,948
North Carolina	133	102	270	91	509	165
North Dakota	51	45	76	44	45	49
Ohio	459	468	3,382	2,788	1,383	1,284
Oklahoma	124	111	..	1	342	149
Oregon	..	..	..	3	7	8
Pennsylvania	846	731	4,039	3,721	1,789	1,512
Rhode Island	73	33	335	407	114	93
South Carolina	104	34	38	23	335	67
South Dakota	42	38	..	..	79	73
Tennessee	114	134	709	314	437	162
Texas	267	137	925	272	771	249
Utah	..	..	..	..	13	8
Vermont	30	15	35	69	38	84
Virginia	158	168	946	490	488	208
Washington	1	..	..	..	..	1
West Virginia	83	125	199	162	441	274
Wisconsin	330	145	988	761	484	463
Wyoming	8	4	1	..	2	..
State Unknown	69	65	343	241	172	183
Totals	8,064	6,401	37,626	31,892	20,367	15,711

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Bloodless battles to settle international disputes—Insurance possibilities of a national lottery—Code suggested for Congress—"Chiseler" an old word—Audiences blamed for obscene films—Criticism and praise of article on "the intelligentsia"

A Plan for Bloodless War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The recent maneuvers of our Navy fleets suggest a plan for the settlement of international differences. Battles were simulated to the minutest detail, only actual firing and consequent bloodshed and destruction being eliminated. The victories and defeats, the ships theoretically sunk, the officers eliminated with the consequent promotions, were all determined by a board of experts who were kept in touch by radio with every phase of the mimic fight.

Why could not the battles of the next war be fought in the same way? A bloodless fight in which the casualties would be determined by a board of noncombatant experts on observation at the scene of conflict.

As a concession to steel and explosive manufacturers, who are said to favor war, we could still armorclad our ships, and, when they were theoretically sunk, withdraw them from the service and build new ships to replace them.

The guns could be charged with explosives and fired as in regular battle, but, instead of shooting steel, they would shoot paper wadding. This would add noise and realism and consume powder.

When officers and men were declared technically killed they could be retired on half pay and their places would be taken by others, thus stimulating promotions as in regular warfare.

When the battle was over the board would decide which side was the victor. This plan could possibly be applied to land forces as well, so that the next war would be a bloodless one, with all of the excitement of the game and none of the carnage.

The war over, terms of peace could be arranged in the regular way, and the belligerents be free to prepare for the next technical conflict.

V. W. Gould.

DeLand, Florida.

National Lottery for Insurance

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Along with Mr. Benbrooks and several others who have written to you on the subject of the National Lottery, I agree that an American, licensed, revenue-collecting lottery would be a very good thing in that it would keep the revenue from these lotteries and other gambling games, devices and sports in our country. But I would like to go one step further.

Wouldn't it be a very good idea to make the American Hospital Association or some such organization the recipient of the income? The idea would be to make the organization which received this income responsible for all sick, aged, and unprotected minors. Of course, I dare say the insurance companies will object, on the grounds that it will obviate the necessity of insurance for many persons—or at least seem to a certain class to do so. On the other hand, will it not appeal most strongly to the classes that would not take out insurance anyway, and work, in effect, as a compulsory, or at least extremely agreeable, form of insurance for the very people who are most likely to need it?

Mrs. Mary C. Burrows.

Tucson, Arizona.

A Code for Congress

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Perhaps the Stock Exchange can retaliate by preparing a code of ethics for Congress.

Ceres, New York. E. D. Leach.

Quite So

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—These women, 99 per cent of whom cattishly slam: "Yes, she's *quite* pretty," or "nice" or "attractive," wouldn't they quiver, tho, if they ever looked up the word, finding that it means "completely," "wholly"?

Chicago. T. L. Cheatham.

"Chiseler"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Regarding the "picturesque words" which you say the New Deal has created. "Chiseler" was a common word out West thirty or more years ago. In the old book, "Remarks by Bill Nye," copyright, 1891, by the author, you will find, on page 100, Nye tells how he was employed by a miller in his early days and his duties were "to chisel the honest farmer out of all he would stand."

E. C. Matthews.

Saint Louis.

"The Trouble With the Movies"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reply to Mr. Frank Kahan who, in the June 9 issue of The Literary Digest, praises those attacking the motion-picture, I say that the trouble with the movies lies in the audiences. Why don't they patronize the really good pictures?

After all, producers can't be expected to lose money on continual box-office failures.

Why don't the attackers include those sensual magazines and phonograph records, as well as movies, in their campaign against obscenity?

Newark, New Jersey. H. W. Hazmuka.

Drought and Drouth

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In view of your service in the direction of simplified spelling, I am surprised (surprized) that you spell it drought. Several newspapers, including the World's Greatest Newspaper, the Chicago *Tribune*, spell it drouth. Bad enough to have one without using an atrocious spelling on it.

B. F. Affleck.

Chicago.

Still Peering Through a Telescope!

—Justus in the Sioux City *Tribune*

"Silliest Article"—"Please Print More"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—When I had read "Are 'the Intelligentsia' Intelligent?" in the June 2 Digest, I penciled at the bottom, for my wife's benefit, "The 'cheapest,' silliest article I have read in a long time."

And now I take pleasure in passing that comment on to you. It is understood that, for a *magazine with a circulation of a million*, contributors are obliged, more or less, to write down to the masses; but, certainly, it has been overdone in that article: few there are with sufficient intelligence to want to read The Digest whose intelligence it will not insult—putting a premium on knowledge, which most any *fool* can acquire, and deprecating intelligence.

Let me add only, in case you are inclined to whisper "sour grapes" when you read this letter, that I can, lucidly and correctly, answer all but two of the questions in the questionnaire, and without consulting my Standard Dictionary.

Corneil Ridderhof.

San Diego, California.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a subscriber of twenty years' standing, permit me to express my appreciation of Berton Braley's article, "Are 'the Intelligentsia' Intelligent?" appearing in the June 2 Digest. The list of the things we ought to know is very impressive. And one can not help but admire the ease with which the young man—I am sure Mr. Braley is a young man—disposes of the subject. Like lighting a cigarette the while piloting a plane. My one and only criticism would be of Mr. Braley's definition of his subject. He does not seem to draw a distinction between knowledge and intelligence. I had always supposed that the "capacity to know" and the capacity to *discriminate* were two different things, and that one was rated for his intelligence rather than by how he *used* what he knew. But perhaps I've been mistaken.

I hope the new Digest will print more articles like Mr. Braley's.

Jan Kujawa.

San Francisco.

Reply to a *Digest* Critic

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a recent issue of The Digest a reader branded the weekly as becoming too Communistic. In reply to this reader I wish to say, that if anything in the recent issues of The Digest has been Communistic, then here's congrats to the Communists. Let's try to read with an open mind. After all, Communism is a problem of to-day.

Robert W. Norwood.

Bangor, Maine.

Memorial Day in Florida

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the May 26 issue of The Digest, a footnote on page 10 carries information that Memorial Day, May 30, is not observed in Florida.

Your information is in error. May 30 is an official State holiday, and is generally observed by the closing of places of business and with services at the various cemeteries. The observance of Memorial Day is being more fully recognized every year in this State, altho it was not made a holiday by the State Legislature until 1928.

Victor B. Shanor.

Eustis, Florida.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Referred to Dr. Vizetelly. — Joseph Aledasnabaladiedoescheda is the name of a resident in Detroit. It's pronounced "Joe." —*Haverhill Gazette.*

Seats on Life's Stock Exchange.—A person could be born cheaper fifty years ago than one can now. And the funny part of it is that it was worth a lot more then.—*Punch.*

Cold Plunge. — Life begins at forty, according to Walter Pitkin, but so many women are reluctant to begin.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Why Discriminate?—About the only thing a modern girl takes any trouble to hide is her embarrassment.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Kitchen Venus. — TREASURER—"I hear the cook's quite a gal."

STEWARD—"Yeah, if she can't make the milkman she starts mashing the potatoes."—*Widow.*

Butterfly Eyelids.—The revelation that the King of Siam has a bodyguard of eighty of the shapeliest damsels in the kingdom helps explain why the old boy suffers from eye trouble.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

Triumph of Comfort.—"I'm not sure I quite understand those knee-action wheels."

"Why, it's like this—the wheels give. So if you run over a pedestrian, you hardly feel it."—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Sky's the Limit.—"But how much will it cost me to join your fraternity?"

"How much have you got?"—*Ski-U-Mah.*

Was It Jersey Lightning?—Lightning in Ohio struck an illicit whisky still. The extent of the damage to the lightning is as yet not described.—*Detroit News.*

Brain Sauce.—

At cooking school we find a group
Of gay and active little queens.
And they are told in making soup
To use their noodles and their beans.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Excellent Alibi.—(*"Postmaster Farley pointing to the elaborate bathroom in his suite in the new post-office, said: 'Don't blame that on me. The Republicans did it.'"*—News item.)

Don't blame that bathroom, boys, on me—
It was put in here by the G.O.P.
Republican Answer.

We did it, James, but wait a minute—
We never expected you'd be in it.
—*H. I. Phillips in The New York Sun.*

Ruling Passion.—"I think I'll go on a literary diet," said Mr. Primm.

"Fine," nodded Mrs. Primm. "Then you can give me the newspaper—that is, all but the editorial page, dear."

"Just a minute, just a minute," said Primm. "Wait till I finish the comics."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

YOUTH (*whose well-meant efforts to prevent his lady friend from falling over pier railing have not been a success*): "There now! I told her how dangerous this slimming craze is."

—*The Humorist* (London)

What'll They Tax Next?—PROF.—Mr. Twirp, what do you know about French syntax?"

STUDE—"Gosh, I didn't know they had to pay for their fun."—*Chaparral.*

Genuine Antique. — "Charming place this—seen the old wing?" asked the proprietor of the ancient inn.

"Oh, yes, I had it for lunch," replied the weary guest.—*Pearsons'.*

Caste of Vere de Vere.—"Ah," said the village butcher, enthusiastically describing a new resident; "she's a real lady. She don't know one cut o' meat from another, nor veal from mutton."—*Humorist.*

Counter-Offensive.—In Kansas, officers of the law hold target-practise on a picture of Dillinger. A constable can be pushed just so far. —*Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker.*

Well-worn Alibi. — An Omaha man says he heard a banker make the same speech fifty times. It's enough to make him abandon the idea of securing the loan.—*Olin Miller in the Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

Giving Dad His Due.—The reason father prefers a roast of beef to chicken when they are having guests for dinner is because with a roast of beef he can get what the guests do, instead of having to decorate his place with a fool neck. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Pariahs Pay Taxes.—In the opinion of Count Keyserling, America is a two-caste country, the women forming the upper caste and the men the lower, but it wouldn't have been so tough, at that, if the men could only have been made untouchable.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

It's Smart to Be Extravagant.—
ANY 5c. DRINK——30c.
—*Ad in a Clarksburg (West Va.) paper.*

Worthy of Nero.—
NUDIST SUIT PRESSED
—*Washington paper.*

Search the Wood-pile. — Lost — Long black man's pocketbook containing valuable papers.—*Washington (Pa.) paper.*

Fine Distinction.—Parched prairies and plains, long baked by a hot sun and swept by swirling "black blizzards" of dust, swelled the alarm of moral and city dwellers alike.—*Baltimore paper.*

Clubs and Curses.—And, said Darrow, fair competition was "merely a resounding and illusory phrase," all competition was "savage, golfish and relentless."—*Charleston (S. C.) paper.*

One That Barnum Missed.—The defendant resumed his seat and watched the jury with his dark eyes, set between a thin Roman nose.—*Kansas City paper.*

Ouch!—This enraged the servant, who immediately stabbed Mr. P—— in the abandonment with a spear.—*The Statesman (India).*

Novel Treatment.—Mrs. K—— continues under the doctor's car. However, at this writing, her condition is somewhat improved.—*Ambler (Pa.) paper.*

Bargain? O! O!—Here's the biggest news in town—a market coup made possible these sensational stocking values. Ordinarily you would pay $0.00 for these perfect, full-fashioned, pure-silk hose. You'll want to lay in a supply at this low price of $.00—0 pairs for $0.00!—*Connecticut paper.*

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"Jobs often lost... *because a man neglects shaving*"

SAYS H. A. BARKER, PERSONNEL MANAGER, HOTEL NEW YORKER

H. A. BARKER

"Spruce up or get out!" How many top executives have said words to this effect! And all for the lack of a clean shave.

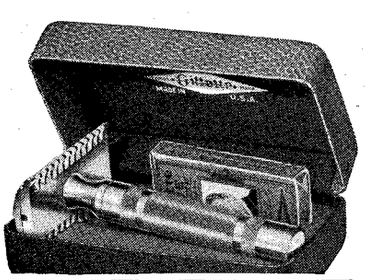
Close, careful shaving is essential in business today. Employers can not and *will not* tolerate untidy appearance. One prominent employment manager after another stresses this important fact. "Neglecting to shave well has cost many a man his job," says Mr. H. A. Barker, personnel manager of the famous Hotel New Yorker, Manhattan's largest hotel. "Naturally, we must insist on tidy appearance in all our employees, and no man looks well unless clean shaven."

* * *

Think it over. Were truer words ever written? Don't you agree that a man looks slovenly with stubble on his face? Don't you agree that he risks his job by failing to shave well and often? Why should anyone take this chance? Shaving is not difficult or unpleasant when you use the Gillette "Blue Blade."

Millions of men know this is true. The Gillette "Blue Blade" is the product of manufacturing equipment and methods without equal anywhere in the world. Of *course* you get a degree of shaving comfort obtainable with no other shaving instrument.

No razor can be entirely satisfactory unless adjustable for the requirements of *your beard.* The Gillette Razor with its *flexible* blade provides this essential feature. This and other important advantages make the Gillette "Blue Blade" overwhelmingly first choice of the nation's shavers. Try it tomorrow and see for yourself.



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